INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help India's Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL. XVII NO. 24. BOMBAY MONDAY JANUARY 28 1929 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,448
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Domana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
31st Jan.	*Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
28th Jan.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
30th „	Bankura ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
1st Feb.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
2nd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
6th „	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers by the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

T... and Rates of Freights and Passage ... be arranged with

...NNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
... Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	17 Jan.	28 Jan
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 „	31 „
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	28 „	3 Feb.
Hakusan Maru..	10400	— —	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20 „
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 „
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	20 „	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 „
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 Feb.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	21 „	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Feb.	27 Feb.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Sure Cure

for Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

The Atank Nigrah Pills

For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR. (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an erperienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG"
Telephone:—21079

INSURANCE

—HINDUSTHAN—

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR on Rs. 150/- P. M., and a Nurse on Rs. 25/- P. M., for the State Hospital Banswara, with free quarters. Can have good private practice. Experienced Gujrati speaking Hindu ladies preferred. Apply to:—The CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Banswara.
A 31682

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND INTELLIGENT PARSEE MANAGER for a Running Theatrical Co., of good financial standing in Upper India. Apply sharp with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. 2227 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1402

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, 219, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available. Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams: "CALHOTEL"

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

A NASH with style and charm that gladdens the eye, luxury that gratifies every taste, and a price that suits practically any income. The costly leather upholstrey and the interior trim, with a new folding windshield with a snugly folding burbank top, with Nash design bumpers and bumperettes. A longer car, a more luxurious car, with comfort, safety and satisfaction built into every detail and the power pick-up, speed of high turbulence, high compression performance. Any make of second-hand car exchanged. Sole distributors, AIMILA AUTOMOBILE Co., Queens Road, Bombay.
N 31637

FOR SALE.

DRAWING ROOM SET OF THREE BEAUTIFUL LARGE AND ANCIENT SATSUMA VASES FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity for Lovers of Antic Art.

A very handsome Set of 3 rare and exquisite pieces of Satsuma Art is offered for sale to Lovers of Oriental Art-ware. These large and ancient Japanese Vases would be fitting adornments for princely Drawing Rooms and Salons. Any reasonable offer will be considered. These beautiful pieces can be seen at "SHALEMAR," Hughes Road, Bombay, any time during the day, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) where further particulars, etc., can also be obtained.

31687

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

ONE MARSHALLS' 24' x 6'6" x 125 lbs. Lancashire Boiler, One Marshalls' 12" x 21" x 24" KC. Type and one 8" x 14" x 21" LC Type Couple Compound Steam Engine. Apply MULL Co., 70-1, Clive St. CALCUTTA.
T 31706

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY offers exclusive selling agencies to dealers of character and financial soundness to handle the REMBLICK typewriter. The openings afford excellent prospects to energetic business men. For terms apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, 3, Council House Street, Calcutta.
T 31708

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31573

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 600 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 30 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 12 per share on 84,000 new shares of Rs. 125 (Rs. 50 paid up), Free of Income Tax, for the year ended 31st May, 1928, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 28th January, 1929, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Company's Office to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register at the close of business on 20th December, 1928.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn., Ltd.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
31613.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) 800 Tons of Asphalt required for grouting and surface dressing of Roads, (2) 400 Tons of Cold Bitumen Emulsion and (3) Coarse Sand for Road Repair Works, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B T.) on MONDAY, the 4th February, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. The tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one on payment of Re. 1 for each copy, deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th January 1929.
31719

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) 2,000 Tons of Gas Coke and (2) 2,500 Brass of Rubble Stone for Municipal Crushers at Swree, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 8th February, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. The names of all partners of the contracting firm should be invariably specified in the contract.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one on payment of Re. 1 per copy, deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th January 1929.
31709.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF G.I.P. RAILWAY PRESS AT BYCULLA.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steel work, etc., required for the above work.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specifications and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set, in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Extension of G.I.P. Railway Press at Byculla". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 12th March, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1929.
31691.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the year commencing 1st April, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Cutting and Sewing Uniform Clothing, etc." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
24th January, 1929.
31703

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

MESSRS. TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO., Solicitors, beg to intimate that they have REMOVED their Office to No. 41, HUMMAM STREET, FORT, above D. Chellaram, Jewellers, from MONDAY, the 28th January, 1929.
31707.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOHN FELIX MISQUITA, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Vile Parle has contracted to sell to me the undermentioned property standing in his name as J. Felis Lores.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, usage or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to me in writing at "Shastry ashram," next to Stone Lodge, 71-Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Vile Parle in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka South Salsette ,District Bombay Suburban, in Town Planning Scheme No. 2, Serial No. 121, Survey No. 72, Falani No. 12/14, Survey No. 74, Pot No. 4/5/6, Original Plot No. 125, Final Plots Nos. 124G & H., (Sub-divided Plots of Final Plot No. 124), containing by admeasurement 1326 square yards, or thereabouts, bearing Entry No. 2101 of the Record of Registration of the said Vile Parle and bounded as under:—

That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Shantaram Vishnu Naik, (Final Plot No. 128B), on or towards the West by properties of Mr. Gopal Bhagwant Mogre and Mr. Khanderao Appaji Mogre, (Final Plots Nos. 124A & 124B respectively), on or towards the South by a Public passage and on or towards the North by properties of Mr. Surupchand Lalubhai and Mr. Hiralal Hargovindas Shrinivas. (Final Plots Nos. 123 & 122 respectively), and which said property is assessed at Rs. 1-12-6.

VASANT NARAYAN HATE.
Bombay, 28th January, 1929.
1420.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1272 of 1927.

EZEKIEL MEYER GAREH and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
SALEH SOLOMON GAREH and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of October, 1928, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Eliahoo Solomon Gareh, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 18th day of November, 1926, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said Order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1929.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31657

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Aranjo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street : BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an interim Dividend of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1928.

The Dividend will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 13th day of February 1929 between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the share certificates, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 1st February 1929.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to the 9th February 1929 both days inclusive.

By Orders of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR AND CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:—
Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
24th January, 1929.
31702.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD AND MUSJID LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Lakhaji Dollaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Suleman Abba Mahomed, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th June, 1924, from Tyab Abba Mahomed to Virji Peraj and others, Transfer of Mortgage dated 10th October, 1927, from Virji Peraj, Suleman Abba Mahomed and another to Lakhaji Dollaji and Co. and Mortgage dated 10th October, 1927, from Suleman Abba Mahomed to Lakhaji Dollaji and Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the following days and time the undermentioned immoveable properties:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.—Ripon Road Property THIS DAY MONDAY, 28th January, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of Government Foras Freehold tenure and partly of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 249 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 135-524, New No. IV/13645, Old Survey Nos. 268-270, New Survey Nos. 29A/3554 and 3554 and C. S. No. 1725 of Byculla Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 3877 (39A) and 3877 (31), and Street Nos. 64 B.B.B. and 64 D.D.

LOT No. II.—Masjid Lane Property on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S.T).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 88 and 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 132, New Not 7445, Old Survey No. 1537, New Survey No. 975 and C. S. No. 3419 of Bhuleshwar Division, and bearing C Ward No. 6395, Street Nos. 21-23 (Old) and 15 (New).

LOT No. III.—Masjid Lane Property on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1929, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Old No. 134, New No. 7448, Old Survey No. 1536 and New Survey No. 974 and C. S. No. 3420 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6394, Street Nos. 15-17-9.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagees at their Office in Yusuf B[illegible]ng, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & [illegible]
Auctio[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

The Only Guaranteed Tonic for the Tired Business Man is to go and see
RICHARD TALMADGE
in his latest triumph
"THE BETTER MAN"
Now Showing at
THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.
Also
2 reels roaring Comedy.
And another 2 reels Comedy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 5-30 p.m.
A Display of Dancing
By Pupils of
Miss SHACKELL
Entitled
THE GARDEN OF BACCHUS
Admission Rs. 3/6, 2/4 Re. 1/2.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Screen EPIC by the author of
'THE FOUR HORSEMEN'
"TORRENT"
FEATURING
RICARDO CORTEZ
GRETA GARBO
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10
THE WIFE WHO WASN'T WANTED
STARRING
IRENE RICH
HUNTLY GORDON.
A WARNER BROS. SCREEN CLASSIC.
THE PICTURE EVERY WIFE WANTS TO SEE.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of the Press mentioned below which was to take place this day has been ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 31st instant.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SHREE KARUNESH PRINTING LITHO PRESS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2313 of 1928 (Deodher vs. Bai Indirabai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at the premises at Girgaum, Tribhovan Road, behind the bungalow of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, Litho Press consisting of Litho Printing machineries of J. Red Cliff and Sons, viz., Quart double Royal and Demi Litho Printing Machineries, Litho Hand Press, Quart double foolscap Press, 2 electric motors with shafting pulleys, cutting machines, punching, stitching, perforating, copper plating, varnishing machines, Litho Stones with and without designs, sundry printing materials, stationery and furnitures.

Also the large corrugated iron shed of the Press.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale and for further particulars apply to Messrs. Natverlal and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 26.
March	19.85 plus .03
May	19.86 plus .04
July	19.48 plus .01
October	19.26 plus .02
December	19.19 plus .02
Middling Spot	20.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Jan. 26.
March	19.21 plus .06
May	19.24 plus .04
Middling Spot	18.97 plus .06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Jan. 26. Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
,, exports to Great Britain	nil.
,, ,, to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 26.	
January	10.15	10.14—.07
February		10.15—.06
March	10.22	10.21—.07
April		10.22—.07
May	19.28	10.26—.08
June		10.23—.07
July	10.26	10.24—.07
August		10.18—.07
September		10.12—.07
October	10.08	10.06—.07
November		10.02—.08
December		10.02—.08
January		9.99—.07
Middling Spot		10.39—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Jan. 26. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	750

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 26.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.20—.05
Scinde, Fine	7.45—.05
Scinde, Superfine	7.70—.05
Bengal, Good	6.95—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.20—.05
Bengal, Fine	7.45—.05
Oomra, Good	7.55—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85—.05
Oomra, Fine	8.15—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.65—.05
Broach, Fine	8.90—.05
Broach, Superfine	9.15—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON

	Liverpool, Jan. 26.
January	18.24—.14
February	18.36—.14
March	18.53—.17
April	18.53—.17
May	18.70—.18
June	18.70—.18
July	18.85—.18
August	18.85—.18
September	18.82—.18
October	18.77—.18
November	18.69—.17
December	18.68—.17
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.90—.25

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, Jan. 26.
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot	18-1/[illegible]

—:o:—

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Jan. 26.
Silver.—Market is very quiet	
Spot	26-1/16
Forward	26-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

	London, Jan. 26.
Bar gold, fine, per oz.	£4:4:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Jan. 26.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/8 p.c.
,, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months	4-11/32 p.c.
,, ,, 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, Jan. 26.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot.—	
Seller	11-1/8d.

LINSEED OIL.

	London, Jan. 26.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.— Delivery sellers Feb./Apl.	28/3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.— Delivery sellers May/Aug.	28/7-1/2.

LINSEED.

	London, Jan. 26.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.— Shipment nominal Jan./Feb.	£19:7:6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.— Shipment nominal Apl./May	£18:7:6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.— Shipment Hull sellers Jan./Feb	£15:15:0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.— Shipment sellers Jan./Feb.	£19:12:6

LONDON BULLIAN MARKET

—:o:—

We have received the f[illegible] weekly bullion letter from M[illegible]el Montagu and Co., dated [illegible]th January:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £153,123,339 on the 2nd instant (as compared with £153783,646 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £782,976 since the 29th April, 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

Only £40,000 of gold was available in the open market this week and the additional requirements of India and the Trade were met by withdrawals from the Bank of England.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net influx of £1,157,054 during the week under review:—

	Received	Withdrawn
January 3rd	nil	£5,165
January 4th	£250,000	£15,000
January 5th	£1,000,000	nil
January 7th	£1,665	nil
January 8th	nil	£69,316
January 9th	nil	£5,130

The receipts consisted of £1,250,000 in sovereigns 'released' and £1,665 in bar gold, and the withdrawals of £19,000 in sovereigns and £75,611 in bar gold.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 31st December to mid-day on the 7th instant:—

Imports.

France	£ 33,264
British South Africa	535,209
Other countries	3,728
	£572,201

Exports.

Germany	£ 37,570
Austria	29,770
France	14[illegible]184
Switzerland	503,910
Egypt	34,839
British India	75,001
Other countries	25,840
	£ 721,114

SILVER.

Movements in silver continue within narrow limits. Sellers have proved hesitant, and the market responded to some enquiry from China, but both buying and selling orders have been mostly limited as to price, business consequently being restricted. The present level of prices has little attraction for the Indian Bazaars, and American operators have been interested only at prices slightly outside those current.

The tone of the market remains steady, and this condition is likely to continue should the present reluctance on the part of sellers be maintained.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 31st December to mid-day on the 7th instant:—

Imports.

France	£ 19,681
U. S. A.	66,100
Mexico	11,900
Other countries	22,910
	£120,591

Exports.

Egypt	£ 60,580
China	97,280
British India	144,896
Other countries	25,570
	£328,326

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

	New ready Red leafy	Now ready Average
Bengal Superfino	275	.....
Bengal Fine	270	.....
Bengal F.G.	265	230/35
Sindh Punjab Line	270	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	265	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine	325	310/15
Nagpur Fine	330/32	315/17
Yeotmal Fine	320	307/15
Arvi Fine	320	307/10
Amraoti Fine	315	305
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	285/95
Mulkapur Fine	300	275
Khandesh Fine	290	260
Muthia Fine	275	265
Muthia F.G.	270	255
Nanded/Purnal F.G.G.S.	330/35	300
Purna F.G.G.S.	320/25	300
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	315	300
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	300
Burwah Sanavad Fine	310	295
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	Old
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	305
Cambodia	390	375
Miraj/Sangli	.....	340/45
Compta Good	.....	340/45
Jinja	.....	510

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Jan. 26.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C & F.	Calcutta.—
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/4-1/2
Oct./Dec., per cwt.	12/6
C. & F. Bombay.— July/Sept., per cwt.	12/5-3/4
C & F Karachi.— July/Sept. per cwt.	12/6-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Jan. 26.
T T Berlin on London	20.41-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	29.69
T T Milan on London	92.62
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.07
T T London on Prague	163.81

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Jan. 26.
Demand bills	484.50

BULL MARKET THEORIES

American Serious Observers

"The Bache Review" for the week ending December 22 states that the attempts are still being made to explain the bull market of 1928 and to find out why high-grade common stocks should have been caried to a price where they yield less than good bonds. It is variously surmised that the drawing force may have been the expectation of incrased future earnings and reliance upon these to offset the disadvantage of lower yield for a time.

The United States is bound to profit from the rising industrial activities in other countries. A period of world progress is undoubtedly ahead, and from this the United States must greatly benefit. Between 1922 and 1928 there was a perceptible expansion in world buying power. It indicated the re-establishment of world trade. The uplift helped prosperity here materially. Then the buying began to decline. Europe had been passing through a phase of visible reconstruction. This meant the added employment of men, machinery, and material. The accompanying purchases created an active pulse in world trade. The buying affected other countries favourably—notably Canada, and especially the United States.

THE RECOVERY OF EUROPE.

By 1926 much reconstruction had been accomplished and there came a lull as it became necessray to find employment for labour released from active construction, and to find markets for the extra production which had been made possible by the new equipment and added capacity which had been built up.

If the world had been free from high tariffs, this might have been easy, but each State was jealously protecting its own trade by more or less insurmountable tariffs. It takes time to overcome such obstacles and to establish new trade lines or to revive old ones.

Consequently, there has been a lull since 1926 in world trade. But that this is only temporary is seen by serious observers, who believe that an examination of the present economic situation shows that the basic financial and industrial structure in Europe has been so deflated, stabilized, and reconstructed, that optimism as to the future is justified by present conditions.

STEPS IN RECOVERY.

This is the opinion of the Royal Bank of Canada, which it expresses in a discussion of the Canadian situation—a situation somewhat similar to ours. The Bank makes a comparison of the growth in volume of world business during European reconstruction, as similar to the increase in business activity in a city which is being rebuilt after a great fire or earthquake. "Immediately after such a disaster, there will be a few days of disorganization when business comes to a complete standstill. This is followed by a minor resumption of trade while relief is being organized. In the subsequent period of reconstruction, while factories, warehouses, roads and residences are being rushed to completion, there is great business activity. At this time there is not much unemployment, as an unusual number of people are engaged in construction. After reconstruction there is a lull in business while the wrokers are settling back to their old occupations and employers are organizing manufacturing and re-establishing contacts with their old markets. The final phase of this cycle is one of sound prosperity when labour and capital are able to take full advantage of the new factories, new machinery, and other more modern faciilities with which the old have been replaced."

It is in this sound prosperity that the United States may expect to participate extensively.

THE SPECULATIVE COMPLEX.

To revert to the bull market and the various theoies concerning its origin, optimism as to the future may have had its effect. But active speculation does not concern itself much about possible happenings very far in the future. Nevertheless, if American financial history repeats itself in the next five years on a scale with its progress in the last five years, the result will be amazing, especially with regard to the prices of securities.

From 1923 up to the beginning of 1928 high-grade railroad bonds had advaneed around 20 per cent. The better railroad stocks had increased in value about 90 per cent., besides the issue of valuable rights. Public-utility stocks advanced nearly 200 per cent., and a selected list of good industrials, mostly dividend payers, showed an advance of nearly 230 per cent.

The repetition of any such record in the next five years would justify much of the excited buying in the stock market. But while these prospects may have started the market on its upward course through investment buying a year or two ago, it is not reasonable to believe that the massed public buynig during the last year has been influenced by any such serious study of the future. Such buying undoubtedly has been the result of a public speculative complex, which cannot help joining in when a persistently rising market presents alluring possibilities of easy profits.

The public was scared out of stocks by high money rates following all kinds of conservative warnings that the market was in a top-heavy condition and must experience readjustment to avoid danger. Excessively high money rates loomed up, accentuating the tension, and the public began to get out for fear of a break. Then the break came.

Now, with money comparatively easier, the public is again nibbling at securities, but with conservative authorities still advising caution, any renewed strain in the call money market would probably bring about apprehension, considerable selling, and lower prices.

Evidently the money situation is one thing to watch, but even temporary tight money may fail to have any very drastic effect on prices. The weighted average of authoritative opinion compiled by the "Business Economic Digest", notes that there is believed to be a strong possibility of another sharp run-up in call money rates prior to the end of the year, but that this advance should be temporary. Weighted opinion remains conservatively optimistic on the outlook for selected stocks, ndicating that long-pull purchases may be made at current levels despite the possibility of a temporary so-called secondary reaction.

Whatever may eventuate, one thing is clear—namely, that in the rank and file the speculative fever has not died out, and further than that, millions of dollars are in the hands of conservative investors waiting for opportunities to buy at lower prices.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Khandesh	3254	169217	170317
Central India	3774	101882	138382
Barsi and Nagar	702	101094	156645
Hyderabad- Gaorani	674	35483	62203
Berar	3787	376324	252418
Central Provinces	2642	187335	145617
Total Oomras	14833	971285	1025584
Dholera	781	35249	51332
U.-W. Provinces	84	53907	59237
Rajputana	798	18374	20549
Sind-Punjab	698	28358	91045
Broach	...	3538	2597
Coompta & Dharwar	...	9464	3549
Westerns- Northerns	104	8382	3662
Cocanada	...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	3642	7425
Persian	53	816	3214
American	...	2237	21111
Egyptian and African	98	17455	9376
Cormilla, Burma & other sorts.	...	10	64
Total	17449	1152718	1208745

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Europe	3918	329704	208522
Japan & China	8868	575662	345137
Coast Ports	500	8626	11347
Up-country by Rail	...	49551	37281
Afloat in harbourior Europe, China and Japan	...	58143	43765
Total	13056	1021686	646102

LONDON PRODUCE

	London, Jan. 26.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.— Shipment sellers Jan./Feb	£9:7:6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.— Shipment sellers Jan./Feb.	£17:17:6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.— Shipment sellers Jan./Feb.	£19:8:9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 26.

3 1/2-p. c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-5-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/12

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/10

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104-10.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 82

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 82

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12

Forward Rates 1st Feb. sett:

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/4/6.

1945-55 Rs. 104-10-6.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Jan. 26.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb., Cargoes.— Shipment sellers January	44/6.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb., Cargoes.— Shipment sellers Jan./Feb.	44/3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.— Sellers afloat	47/3.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—	No offerings

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, Jan. 27.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 12 3
Jecob	,,	0 12 6
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 3
Moon	,,	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 in.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 6
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	,,	1 0 6
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 9
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Pahaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 3
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 3
Ganga Ghat	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.5202 5903		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
David	,,	1 1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Dinshaw Gaumukh	,,	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finaly	,,	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 9
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 9
Sakuntla	,,	0 15 9
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0 15 9
Globe	,,	0 0 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 3
Maher	,,	0 15 9
Kachhwa	,,	0 15 9
DEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 3
Jecob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yard.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jecob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 3
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 15 0
GABRUN No. 5124, Hindustan	,,	
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 2 0
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	13 1 0
3810	,,	11 1 0
9898	,,	11 1 0
9797	,,	9 9 0
4400	,,	8 0 0
BLACK CHEAK.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 4 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 3 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	Per lb.	0 0 0
China	,,	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 1 0
Simplex	,,	1 0 0
	Yards 10	

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly review on the 26th Inst:—

The American market was quiet and featureless for the most part of the week and the prices fluctuating within very small limits shows a nett loss of 17 points. The important event of the week was the publication of the penultimate Ginning Report on the 23rd instant showing the quantity ginned upto the 15th January as 13,892,000 bales against 13,148,000 bales in the previous report of the 20th December and 12,502,000 bales to the date last year. The Ginning figures being larger than expected from private estimates the market declined over quarter of a cent on their publication but the market soon recovered most of the lost ground the same day on good trade buying which was in evidence as the report was after all colourless and had nothing to suggest that the final yield would exceed the Government crop estimate of 14,373,000 bales. At the close of the week market again slightly eased on liquidation and Southern selling. The highest price for the March position touched during the week was 20.26 on the 19th inhstant and the lowest 19.89 on the 23rd instant, the range for the week being 37 points. Another feature of note during the week was the decision by the Liverpool Cotton Association according to which trading in Cotton futures now is permitted upto two years instead of a year.

Our local market closes Rs. 4 lower. At the outset the market had firmed up on the news in one of the cables that Russia is buying spots, but afterwards in absence of any confirmation of the same and owing to quiet advices from America, the market eased and remained dull and featureless. Later the prices further eased on receipt of the larger Ginning Report. The Japanese Exporters were free sellers while the local operators both bought and sold. The highest rate for Broach-A/May touched during the week was Rs. 364 on the 19th instant and the lowest Rs. 355 on the 25th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 9. Yesterday's closing rates at 6-30 P.M. are:—Broach-A/May Rs 356 1/2, Oomra-March Rs 318 1/2 and Bengal-March Rs 273.

Friday, the [illegible] was the last day for delivery of Dec./Jan. contracts when the Room rate for Bengal was fixed at Rs. 271 and for Oomra at Rs. 316, a penalty of Rs 25 per candy having been imposed in case of failure of tender against sales. The total number of bales tendered during the delivery period against Bengal was 11,500 bales and against Oomra 13,300 bales.

Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay from 1st September 1928 to January 1929 are 1,135,269 bales against 1,270,254 bales last year and Exports total 913,992 bales against 565,056 bales last year while the total Mills consumption during the same period is estimatetd at 165,094 bales against 347,542 bales ant year. The stock of cotton in Bombay on the 24th January is estimated at 954,663 bales against 738,092 bales same time last year.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26.

S.S. Vasna Strachen, Busreh.
S.S. Vita, Dame, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.27.

S.S. Arabistan, Borland, Calcutta.
S.S. Zesakim, Nakatsuka, Kobe.
S.S. Shunko Maru, Tasaka, Karachi.
S.S. Prove, Leda, Karachi.
S.S. Hatimura, Parkin, Karachi.
S.S. Shahristan, Cammell, Antwerp.
S.S. Streonshalh, Long, Dunkirk.

LOADING.

Jan. 26

Steamer Hatkhola for Rangoon.
Steamer Pundit for Java.

S.S. Vasna:—The B.I.S.N Coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basrah, with a general cargo and passengsers.

S.S. Vita:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, general cargo and passengers

S.S. Arabistan:—The M. K. Khalliti's steamer Arabistan sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Yesaki Maru:—The N Y K steamer Yesaki Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Shunko Maru:—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Piave:—The E T Co.'s steamer Piave, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Hatimura:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Hatimura sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Shahristan:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Shahristan sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo.

S.S. Stronshalha:—The G T Co.'s steamer Stronshalha sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affars of the Bank, as on the 18th January 1929.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	6,61,38,000
Other Deposits	69,76,19,000
Loans against securities per contra	...
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	7,00,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	...
Sundries	63,51,000
Rupees	94,86,03,000

The above balance sheet includes.—

Deposits in London	£969,000
Advances and Investments in London	£895,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£292,600
Percentage 13.78	...
Bank Rate 7 per cent.	

ASSETS.

Government Securities	18,89,97,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,72,53,000
Loans	18,20,86,000
Cash Credits	26,35,97,000
Inand bills discounted and purchased	13,17,21,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	13,17,21,000
Bullion	21,000
Dead Stock	2,82,35,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	...
Sundries	51,24,000
Balances with other Banks	39,53,000
	83,28,24,000
Cash	11,57,84,000
Rupees	94,86,08,000

LIABILITIES.

	Increase Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	1,41,67,000 Decrease.

ASSETS.

Other Deposits	78,98,000 Decrease.
Bank's Investments	Rs. 1,51,000 Decrease.
Loans	8,57,000 Increase.
Cash Credits	33,66,000 Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	69,37,000
Cash	3,52,000
Percentage 13.78.	

THE GUJARAT COLLEGE STRIKE

HOW IT ORIGINATED

Mr. G. V. Mavalankar writes: -

In view of the different attitudes of the Principal of the Gujarat College as disclosed by his notices of the 15th November and 22nd December, 1928, which are at the bottom of the present trouble at the Gujarat College. I feel constrained to place the following statement before the public regarding the understanding arrived at, between the Principal and myself on behalf of the students:—

1. Some students of the F.Y.A. class as well as some in the Junior B. A. and Inter Science classes absented themselves from one paper on the 12th of October 1928, the day of the arrival of Simon Commission. The Principal, thereupon, addressed circular letter to the guardians of "F.Y.A. students only." Therein he pointed out that the students had undertaken to conform to all rules and regulations made for the Government of the College and inquired "at a very early date" why the ward absented himself and whether he did so with the guardian's knowledge. The Principal, in the very same letter, informed the guardians that it had been decided that the wards would be re-examined on 21st November and that the wards 'must pay Rs. 3 in the nature of a fine for the examination.' The letter also further stated as follows:

"Failure to pass this examination will mean that the Principal will be unable to give certificate that the student has satisfactorily carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms in Arts."

2. Absenting from one paper in the Terminal Examination on the fateful 12th October 1928 was to be met with the following consequences as appears clearly from the said letter:—(A) a re-examination. (B) payment of fine; and (C) failure in only one Terminal paper was to disqualify the examinee, from obtaining a certificate which a student in the ordinary course would be entitled to obtain on passing the annual examination.

3. There was thus a triple penalty imposed, exparte, without even giving the parent or the student any opportunity of being heard in defence. Never was Terminal Examination given such importance, nor do the University Rules require a student to satisfy the Principal by two 'separate' examinations. All that a studen has to do is to satisfy the Principal regarding his studies in the first two terms, for which according to the prevailing practice the examination is held at the end of the year. Yet according to the letter, the absence on the 12th of October 1928 was to be penalised to such an extent that, in addition to re-examination and payment of fine, the students were not to be given promotions, 'even if successful' at the annual examination, 'if they chanced to fail in the terminal in that one paper.' The students therefore resented this and were much dissatisfied. It may be noted, that no notice was taken of the absentees from the Junior B.A. and Inter-Science Class, probably because the final examination for those students was not a College Examination, but a University Examination.

4. It was at this juncture that some of the students came to me for advice. They also expressed to me that they desired to go on strike as they resented the levy of fine and other penalties. The Principal had directed that the fine should be paid at the time of the collection of fees for the Term or in advance

5. I thought the strike to be an extreme step which the students would not be justified in resorting to unless the Principal was approached and their view-point put before him. While agreeing with them about their refusal to pay the fine, I advised them not to go on strike, but to appear at any examination that may be held, and in the meanwhile to request the Principal not to levy the fine. In my opinion the levy of fine was also unwarranted and uncalled for.

6. At the instance of some friends I met Mr. Shirras at his bungalow on the morning of 12th November 1928, and had with him a very full and frank discussion. It was clear from that, that Mr. Shirras did not like the students supporting Boycott of Simon Commission.

7. As a result of the conference, it was understood that he may, if he liked, examine the students, in the paper in which they had not appeared, but that there should be no levy of fine. Mr. Shirras urged that as re-examination fees were charged in some Colleges, his proposal to levy them, should not be disturbed, though he agreed to the payment thereof being optional.

8. It was also agreed that students who fail should be treated to have failed in that particular paper only, and the result of that examination ought not to adversely affect the results of the annual examination, when students will be examined for courses of studies in both the terms. I also pointed out to the Principal that the University does not authorise two Test Examinations to enable the Principal to grant the certificate, and that there never had been a precedent upto now in the history of the College Examinations, attaching such importance to Terminal Examinations, much less to the failure in that examination in one paper only.

9. I discussed the above with the students and their parents at the public meeting and could persuade them to adopt a resolution requesting the Principal to reconsider his decision as contained in the circular letter addressed to the parents by him. I appreciated the desire of the Principal to carry out the understanding in a manner consistent with his self-respect and the internal discipline of the College. The meeting therefore requested the Principal to reconsider the decision and advised the students to appear at the examination, at the same time advising them not to pay any charges for re-examination.

10. The result of the public meeting dated 12/11/1928, was duly communicated to Mr. Shirras, and we met on several occasions thereafter.

11. Subsequently Mr. Shirras put up a notice on 15th November 1928, the material paragraph whereof was as follows:—

"Any student who does not pay the fee in advance will not be permitted to sit for the examination and should be considered not to have passed the examination, viz., the examination in Trigonometry and Geometry."

I came to know of this notice after the 17th of November 1928. In this paragraph there was a breach of the understanding inasmuch as those, who did not want to pay, were debarred from appearing at the examination and were to be penalised by having been taken to have failed in that paper. In the interest of College discipline it self, it was agreed that all should be given a chance of appearing at the examination and the payment of fees was to be entirely optional.

12. Even though this breach of undertaking on the part of the Principal was brought to my notice after the 17th November 1928, I did not at the time, think it fit to raise an unpleasant controversy which would have the effect of unsettling the minds of students and giving them a just cause of resentment at the conduct of their Principal. I thought it better to bury the past, as, after all, the breach did not carry any further consequences so far as pay payment and issue of certificates, at the Annual Examination, were concerned.

13. Things went on quietly over a month and the incidents of 12th October 1928 seemed to have been forgotten. The College was going on normally and nobody had any cause of complaint on the score of discipline or otherwise. On the 22nd of December 1928 at about 10-30 a.m., that is on the last hour of the last working day in the year, he put up the notice which is the cause of the present trouble. The material part of the notice is as follows:—

"Any student who fails to pay the fee and to appear will not be allowed to sit for the Annual Examination, and will not be given F.Y.A certificate required by the University to enable a student to proceed to the I.A. or I. Sc. course."

"The two Government scholars, if they do not pay the fees and appear for the terminal examination on January 15th, will be deprived of their scholarships for the second term of the present academic year."

14. Examination in Trigonometry, in pursuance of the notice of 15th November 1928, was held on the 30th of November 1928. Out of about 136 students, 52 appeared at that examination. The notice of 15th November 1928, clearly defined the consequences of non-appearance, as set out in para 11 above. It passes one's comprehension as to why the Principal should not have put up on 15th November the notice that he put up on 22nd December 1928, if really there was no understanding between Mr. Shirras and myself as stated above. Why did he proceed to clarify his attitude by compartments? Why did he not definitely state in his notice of 15th November 1928 the consequences of non-appearance which he stated in his notice of 22nd December? And why did he ask me to persuade the public meeting to pass a resolution in the form of a request to him to reconsider the matter?

15. I was out of Ahmedabad from the evening of 21st December 1928. On my return to Ahmedabad on the 29th, I came to know of the notice put up by the Principal on the 22nd December and immediately I addressed a letter to him protesting against the breach of undersanding and pointed out to him that, to my mind, his action was neither legal nor wise. The University Rules do not authorise the Principal to prevent the College students from appearing at the Annual Examination. That part of the notice is clearly illegal. It is regrettable that the Principal had not the courtesy of even acknowledging up to date my letter of 30th December 1928.

Bhadra, Ahmedabad
21st January 1929.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

FAREWEEL TO THE "QUAINTS": EDGAR WARWICK'S RETURN

After a very successful tour of India and the East Mr. R. B. Salisbury's famous "Quains" are leaving for England, and will give their final performances at the Excelsior Theatre during the week end. It is good news for theatregoers, however, that Mr. Salisbury will bring out another company in the very near future. The Excelsior will be occupied by Miss Shackell's display of dancing and ballet on the first three days of next week, and on Thursday, Edgar Warwick's new company, direct from London, will open with a "Peep Show," which is described as a review of the revues. The Peep Show is a bright, hilarious form of entertainment that is particularly popular in London just now. It is neither revue nor musical comedy, but rather a happy mixture of both, with comedy predominating; and dancing will be very much in evidence. The leading people, we are told, are Gladys Voile, who is one of those stage rarities, a professional funny woman; Enid Nicolson, who has played leading lady in the D'Oyley Carte Opera Company; and Rex Burchell, a comedian of the Dan Leno type but many, many sizes larger in bulk.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Another novel by Blasco Ibanez, author of the "Four Horsemen," has been filmed and will be screened at the Empire Theatre durin the coming week under the title of "Torrent." It is one of the outstanding film achievements of the past year and is a vivid and fiery love story of modern Spain, Ricardo Cortez and Greta Garbo, two of Hollywood's most famous stars, play the leading roles in this romance of a peasant girl who rose to fame as an opera singer but remained true to the love of her youth, and her triumphs in the world's principal capitals are shown a series of gorgeous sequences in which the women are wonderfully gowned. Throughout are the same sweeping passions who gave the "Four Horsemen" its phenomenal success. The latest Pathe Gazette and a film showing the manufacture of motor cars complete the programme at the Empire.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A film which will appeal to the discriminating picture-goer will be screened by Madan Theatres, Ltd., at the Royal Opera House this weak under the title of "The Wife Who Wasn't Wanted." Based upon a thrilling drama of real life written by Gertie Wentworth James, the well-known with a wife's sacrifice of her husband's love with wife's sacrifice of her husband's love and a mother's sacrifice of her reputation to save her son, and there is sufficient intrigue and misunderstanding to satisfy the most eager seeker after mystery. Irene Rich is cast in the leading role, and she is supported by a very strong assembly of well-known screen favourites. The frocks and the staging are both unusually good. A film song, "Annie Laurie," is included in the programme in addition to the usual gazette.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

The first half of a serial film which is packed full of exciting situations will be shown at the Edward Cinema under the title of "Idaho." It deals with the adventures of a young girl who sets out to bring law and order to a wild Western town after her father and brother have been killed by desperadoes, and every reel concludes with a tense moment. There is no "sex" stuff in this film, but just a series of thrillls in the true Western manner. The Empress Theatre has achieved so great a success with "King of Kings" during the past week that the film will be run for another seven days, and at both the theatres mentioned there will be Sunday morning shows for the benefit of patrons who wsh to spend the remainder of the day at the seaside.

THE CAPITOL.

Lois Wilson has never looked more lively, nor has she ever appeared in a more delightful picture than Allan Dawn production, "French Dressing" a Robert Kane presentation for First National Pictures, which will be shown at the Capitol Theatre from Saturday the 26th. Truly Lois has become a real beauty, and especially is this fact notable in the scenes laid in France, in the latter half of the picture. This comedy-drama is delightful in every sense of the word. The renditions are uniformly excellent, the characterizations of such sterling actors and actresses as H. B. Warner, Clive Brook, Lilyan Tashman leaving nothing to be desired. The story contains one surprise after another, but each has been skilfully and adroitly developed under the master touch of Allan Dwan the director. Starting as a hum-drum drama of domestic life in Boston, where a husband and wife—H. B. Warner and Lois Wilson are obviously bored with each other, the action moves swiftly to Paris and out of the prim Back Bay atmosphere, in which Lois plays the role of a very conservative wife. In Paris, she plans to obtain a divorce after a misunderstanding leads her to believe her husband has become to familiar with her gay school chum, played by Lilyan Tashman. It would be unfair to tell more of the story, but suffice to say Lois is converted to the idea of French dressing and as it applies to bobbed hair and clothes, and begins really to live, for the first time in her life. Of course, she meets Clive Brook, a man about town, but the conclusion is a real surprise!

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

"A love Comedy of Errors." This is the substance of Pola Negri's latest Paramount starring picture "Good and Naughty" which comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. Those who have ever been in love, or who think of falling into love, or regard themselves as love-proof, will heartily laugh with the heroine all tangled up in the meshes of Cupid's mistakes. The cast includes the handsome hero Tom Moore, the cunning and designing husband's part being played by Stuart Holmes, with Miss Du Pont as his flirting wife. "Good and Naughty" is the tale of a girl who is intensely wrapped up in her work as the assistant to a designer of homes—or shall we say, a breaker of homes? She is secretly in love with her employer, but he pays scant attention to her, focussing his attentions on the wife of a millionaire patron. But as generally happens in such situations, he finds himself embroiled in a tangle that bids fair to cause much unpleasantness. And Pola Negri, as the girl, funny entanglements save him. Money funny entanglements ensue—and comical and comical situations abound galore. It is a Comedy picture par excellence, and you are sure to spend a delightful hour and a half.

GLOBE CINEMA

Speed, thrills, action and comedy are all supplied in large quantities in "The Better Man." Richard Talmadge's latest release for FBO, which is now showing at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. Talmadge is one of the most versatile and daring actors on the screen to-day, and his thousands of followers are sure to wax enthusiastic over his latest offering. His reputation as a "stunt" actor is increasing steadily, and in this picture he also has plenty of opportunity to exhibit some real acting as well, the story possessing an appealing element of love interest in addition to a wealth of comedy situations and daring feats to skill. The plot revolves around Talmadge as Lord Hugh Wainwright accepting a position as valet to his American Lady-love's uncle and at the same time safeguarding his own interests in some valuable California oil-lands, which his employer is trying to obtain through reception. The complications that ensue are screamingly funny, and afford Talmadge frequent exhibitions of his remarkable acrobatic skill. Ena Gregory whom critics hail as a second Lilian Gish, makes a very lovely and appealing heroine.

DANCING AND BALLET DISPLAY

MISS SHACKELL'S SCHOOL OF DANCING

Those interested in dancing as a medium of popular instruction will find the various items of dancing and the ballet entitled "The Garden of Bacchus" to be performed by the pupils of Miss Shackell's school of dancing at the Excelsior at 5-30 P.M. on Monday January 28 and Tuesday January 29th and at 9-30 on January 30th a good opportunity in the educational effort. "The Garden of Bacchus" is founded on the old Greek legend which describes the revels of Bacchus, Adrians and the Nymphs. The ballet is arranged to be spectacular in its appeal. The Shackell girls in their team dance may be mentioned as one of the features of the display. The duet Harlequin and Harlequinette is similarly attractive. To many the Scotch dance with the sword and bagpipes might seem to be of uncommon interest. The programme includes various other attractive items of dancing.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS ON INDIAN DANCING

LETTER TO MISS GRACE BORROUGHS

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas has addressed the following letter to Miss Grace Borroughs who is giving a farewell recital of her European and Indian dances next Monday before sailing for America:—

Bombay, 25th January 1929.

Dear Miss Borroughs:—I am so sorry I have to leave to-morrow for Delhi and will not be able to attend your performance at the Excelsior on 28th instant. I very much admired your first performance here about two months back, and was looking forward to see the treat again. The high plane to which you raise Indian Dancing is a service to India, and I am glad you are interesting the Gujarati Stree Mandal in this. I am sure the ladies will not only enjoy the evening, but will also realise the art and culture in Indian dancing from your perfect exhibition, I wish you all success in your career and hope to see you in India again before long.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH

The dead body of Bapu Narayan, a Hindu aged 45 was found floating in a well near Bhoiwada Cross-lane, early on Sunday morning. Police enquiries elecit the information that the deceased was insane for some time past. It is surmised that it must have been an accidental death, and investigations are still proceeding.

THE

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Apply to: THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Bombay.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVNGI

G. I. P. RLY. OFFICIAL ON TRIAL

Mr. James Ironside Pearse, Assistant Traffic Manager of the G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, was put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday and charged with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor relating the prosecution story stated that on the evening of December 7 last, the accused had gone to the Audit Office of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Churchgate from where he picked up a friend in a Morris-Cowley Car. He then came out of the Railway Offices and was proceeding along Queen's Road towards Marine Lines. When he came in front of the Churchgate Station, it was alleged, he swerved his car to the extreme left of the road, brushed past a witness and proceeding further knocked down a Parsi named Kaikobad D. Khambatta, and dragged the victim at a distance of three pace and finally stopped a little ahead. The victim sustained several injuries and died instantaneously.

AN EYE-WITNESS'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. K. V. Yadhav, a clerk in the P. W. Department stated that the car brushed past him and he jumped into the gutter to save himself. He then witnessed the deceased being knocked down by the car a few yards ahead of him. The left front wheel passed over his body. Witness saw the accused step out of the car after the accident and he appeared to be confused and frightened.

Dr. B. N. Karkar, the Assistant Police Surgeon described the numerous injuries sustained by the deceased. Witness was of opinion that death was due to rupture of the spleen and fracture of the ribs caused by the wheel of the car passing over the body.

At this stage, Mr. S. G. Velinkar, counsel for the accused suggested that His Worship should have an inspection of the site of accident and the case was adjourned.

CUSTOMS FRAUD CASE

ACCUSED GETS 4 YEARS

Biharilal Manilal Misra, the accused in the second case of fraud with the first Customs department was sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justic Davar at the High Court session.

The charge against the accused was that he was in conspiracy with one D. S. Barve, who is now dead, to cheat the Customs authorities in respect of Rs. 10,178 by using a forged cheque as genuine.

There are several other prosecutions still pending.

CHANGE IN BOMBAY'S WEATHER

DRIZZLES AND SHOWERS ON SUNDAY

WILL IT AFFECT VOTERS' HEALTH TOMORROW?

Bombay experienced unusual weather on Sunday when it was paid an unexpected visit by the great Jupiter Pluvius after the absence of several months. On Saturday the skies, especially in the morning, were clouded, for a short time only. Sunday morning broke dull and chilly. The skies were clouded, and there were slight drizzles all over the City, more than once in the morning. In the Fort at about 10-30 a.m. there was a drizzle, and the pedestrians, most of whom were without umbrellas, had a nice shower-bath.

At about 11 a.m. Sol was seen first time that morning, but not in his usual glory. His splendour was now and then shadowed by clouds which hung over the City almost the whole day.

In the suburbs beyond Bandra there were showers, particularly in Santa Cruz, Andheri, etc., in the morning. Thus the suburbs were favoured with a more generous gift of the celestial visitor, though fortunately this time, contrary to the proverb, it rained but not poured there.

This unexpected change in the weather, which is undoubtedly precipitated by the fall of snow in the North, ought to give Bombayites an unusually long spell of cold weather. How far it may affect the health of the City, or, for the matter of that, the health of the voters to-morrow (Tuesday), in taking the trouble of going to the polling booths, we cannot say with certainty.

JONUARY'S "FATE."

One curious fact about this unexpected change in the weather is that Bombay has had unexpected rainfalls in the cold weather, particularly in January when we least want them! In 1926, the City was deluged with heavy rainfall, on 3rd January, that is, the first Sunday of the new year. This time it is also the month of January and a Sunday, but the last of the month and not the first. Will Weather Prophets explain this phenomenon?

WIFE OF EX-KAISER SERIOUSLY ILL

Princess Doorn Hermine, wife of ex-Kaiser has suddenly taken seriously ill.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Meeting re. Municipal Election, Nishanpada Road, Sandhurst Road, 9 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Garden Party to His Grace the Bishop of Bombay, University Gardens, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 29.

Polling Day for Municipal Ward Elections 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 1.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 2.

The s.s. "Narkunda" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

VANGMAYA SEVA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Mandal, Prof. M. D. Altekar, will deliver a public lecture to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya Hall, Thakordwar. The subject is:—"Parvati and Seeta as described by Kalidas".

LECTURE ON HUMANISTIC METHODS.

A public lecture will be delivered by Raja J. P. Bahadur Singh of Bajang, president of the Humanistic Club, Bangalore, on "The Need for Humanistic methods for promoting peace and goodwill" on Thursday (the 31st inst) at 6-30 p.m. at Jinnah Hall. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Khan will preside.

A PUBLIC DISCOURSE.

His Holiness the Jagat Guru Shri Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtakoti will deliver a public Discourse to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. in the Girgaum Vyayam Shala Hall, Near Opera House, Tram Terminus, Girgaum, Bombay.

SEASON TICKET LOST.

One second-class season ticket (quarterly) in the name of Swami Vishwananda, beginning from Jan. 1929, has been lost at the Grand Road. If anybody find it, he should kindly inform the Rama Krishna Ashram, Khar.

PUBLIC MEETING OF HAWKERS.

A public meeting of Bombay hawkers will be held under the presidentship of Mr. Jhabwalla to-day (Monday) at 10 p.m. at the open maiden (opposite Nawab Masjid) Bhindibazar. The president will give a lecture on the grievances and hardships of the hawkers and resolutions will be passed and will be directed to the Municipal authorities. The public are requested to be present in time.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Meeting which was adjourned for want of quoram will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's office No. 2, Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay, Members of the Byculla District Congress Committee are informed that the Membership year is expired on the 31st December 1928. They are requested to pay their subscription on or before the 31st January 1929, otherwise they run the risk of being disqualified on the Committee of this Ward.

FREE CLASSES.

Under the auspices of the Maratha Students' Association, free classes in English, Mathematics and Science will be conducted for the benefit of Maratha Students going up for the ensuing Matriculation Examination. They will commence from to-day (Monday) at The Gokhale Education Society's D. G. T. High School Girgaum, Back Road.

The undermentioned have kindly consented to conduct the classes:—Prof. N. R. Tawde, Prof. G. V. Jadhao, Prof. P. V. Kulkerni.

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BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of Music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—1. March, Quand Madelon, Allier, 2. Selection, The Pink Lady, Caryll. 3. Valse Song, Ciribiribin, Bucalossi. 4. Entr'acte, Sweet Briar, Squire. 5. Selection, Good News, Henderson. 6. Orientale Intermezzo, While The Sahara Sleeps, Nicholls. 7. Romance, Life's Lullaby, Gerald Lane. 8. Selection, Lady Mary, Sirmay. 9. Fox-Trot, Yearning, Davis.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Radhabai Atmaram Bapu Dalvi Memorial Prize of the value of Rs. 35, founded under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali is to be awarded to the women student of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community who has obtained the highest number of marks in English at the School Leaving Examination of the Bombay University held in the year 1928. Applications from students, who think they are eligible for the prize are, therefore, invited (through the Head Masters of their respective schools) giving their seat numbers and the marks obtained by them in English at the said examination and should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries, S. V. S. Mandali (address:—No. 264, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay) before the 15th February 1929, when the award will be made.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11 a.m. European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.

12 noon Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates, Close Down.

7 p.m. Basheer Khan of Mysore, Vocal Music.

7-30 p.m. Pandit Bhimarao Sastri, Vocal Music.

8 p.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Markets Closing Rates, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market Prices, Stock Exchange Prices.

9 p.m. Wheather Report and News Bulletin.

9-20 p.m. Talk:—"Girl Guiding in India". By Miss Patricia Richards, (Provincial Trainer, Girl Guides, Bombay).

9-30 p.m. Cabaret Entertainment, By Tom and Eileen Melbourne. Spanish Extravaganza—"Mona from Barcelona", Introducing, In a little Spanish Town, Don Alphonso, Nobody's Business, The Matrimonial Alphabet.

Tom Melbourne—(a) Alice's House, (b) Houses,

Eileen Melbourne: (a) High up in the Hill, (b) Souvenirs. Tom Melbourne, "Love", Eileen Melbourne, "Virginia", Finale.

GRACE BURROUGH'S DANCE RECITAL

—:o:—

IN AID OF GUJARATI STRI MANDAL

Miss Grace Borroughs at her farewell dance recital at the Excelsior Theatre tonight will give the following items among the Indian dances, besides her French numbers: (1) The "Gipsy Dance"—A Gipsy girl has spent months making her bridal costume. The wedding day has come, but her fiance has died. Broken-hearted, she first dances the dance of courtship and love, and at last dies in her bridal costume. (2) The "Song of India", represents the quiet, the illusiveness, and subtlety of India. (3) The "Temple Bells" represents another mood—one of the happiness and vivacity she has noticed among the women. (4) The "Japanese Dance"—A flower arrangement and play with the fan characteristic of Japan; and (5) Chinese Dance, semi-humorous, interpreting the music of the composer.

Miss Borroughs will be assisted by the Bombay Chamber Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Edward Behr.

The programme also includes Indian songs and Veera playing Pandit Bhimrao Shastri of the Fellowship School and some lyrical songs in Gujarati by the poet Lalit.

The concert is in aid of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, and Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas, President of the Mandal, will preside.

CORPORATION CURATOR

—:o:—

A BENGALI ARTIST APPOINTED

"Forward" writes:—

The Calcutta Corporation at its meeting held on the 9th inst. has appointed Mr. J. C. Roy, Artist as Curator for the public oil paintings kept at the Town Hall and Corporation buildings. It may be known to the public that this post was formerly held by Mr. Harris (Artist) and Mr. Harrington (Curator.) It is in the fitness of things that a capable Indian artiest has been selected.

—:o:—

Surat January 26.—Messrs. Maxwell and Bromfield, the members of the Bardoli enquiry Committee have to-day finished their work in Bardoli taluka and Valod Mahal and will leave Bardoli to-morrow to take up the work in Chorasi taluka. They will first encamp at Dindoli Village, about three miles from Surat.—A. P.

TEXTILE DISPUTE

A JOINT CONFERENCE

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT ?

Latest developments regarding the Bombay Textile dispute unmistakably indicate a very keen desire on the part of the mill-owners as well as labour leaders to come to an understanding honourable to both sides. This feeling was manifested at a conference of the mill-owners and the Joint Strike Committe held in the E. D. Sassoon Buildings, Ballard Estate, on Sunday morning, with a view to arrive at a 'via media' on the standardisation scheme. The mill-owners were represented by Messrs. Saklatwalla, Stones, Malony and Watts, while the Strike Committee deputed Messrs. Rakhale, Dange, Ghate, Mahomed Umar and Kasle.

The mill-owners, it is said, initiated the discussion touching the various aspects of the standardisation scheme, as it affected each department. The Blow Room and Mixing Departments received first attention and both sides freely expressed their views and adjourned after an hour's deliberations. Reading the signs, one can reasonably anticipate a happy termination of the dispute at an early date.

Labour leaders have for the moment diverted their attention towards preparation for the ensuing Municipal elections. The Girni Kamgar Union have issued an appeal calling upon all workers to support labour candidates, namely, Messrs. Nimbkar, Mirajkar, Joglekar and Pendse who are seeking election from different wards. All the mills in the city remained open on Sunday in view of the fact that Tuesday (Election Day) will be declared holiday to enable the workers to go to the polling booths and register their votes.

Even the workers of the Dinshaw Petit Mills resumed work on Sunday an agreement having been reached between the workers and the management regarding wage-cut, which further justifies a hopeful outlook of the whole situation.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

In the meantime the police have made further arrests in connection with the murder of three Pathan watchmen in the New China Mill on the 18th instant, bringing the total number of arrests to 133. Superintendent Spiers held an identification parade of the suspects on Sunday night at the Bhoiwada Police Station.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

HARD COURT TOURNEY

K. AMRUDDIN BEATS PEREIRA.

There were some interesting matches, witnessed in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament on Saturday, though the standard of tennis was not exceptonal The best match of the day was that between Kamruddin and A. C. Pereira. Both displayed great steadiness and consisteney, but the former's superior positioning and uncanny accuracy in placing his shots gave him a decided advantage, which resulted in his winning in two straight sets, though the first was a hard fought affair running into twelve games.

It was unfortunate that T. W. Brough, Hughes-Hallet and Maundrell should have had to concede walk-overs to their opponents owing to their fixtures calshing with those in the Bombay Gymkhana Tournament. Mrs. Petit also conceded a walk-over to Miss O. Stebbing. On her present form Miss Stebbing appears to be a strong favourite for premier honours in the ladies' event.

I. S. Makhijani disposed of S. K. Nathani in two straight sets, while in beating G. C. Wilson, Ramnath Chopra displayed a very attractive style.

THE RESULTS

M. Kamruddin beat A. C. Pereira, 7—5, 6—2.

Mrs. Johnstone and Miss Coplestone beat Mrs. Stuart and Miss Burrows, 6—0, 6—3.

M. G. Kamat W. O. T. W. Brough.

D. P. Pathak and Udwadia W. P. H. P. Hughes-Hallet and Maundrell.

T. S. Mahadeo beat J. Roberts, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss O. Stebbing W. O. Mrs. Petit.

I. S. Makhijani beat S. K. Nathani 6—2, 6—3.

G. H. Kanal beat A. M. Pinto, 6—2, 6—2.

B. D. Jog and R. C. Dhage W. O. O. T. Tripathi and Partner.

Ramnath Chopra beat G. C. Wilson, 6—3, 6—3.

R. J. Gazdar and Dr. Dastur beat B. C. Shah and B. P. Kapadia, 6—2, 6—2.

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS

—:o:—

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 22nd Jan 1929 (In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation.	18909.31
Reserve - coin and bullion.—	
In India Silver coin	94,77.77
In India Gold bullion	32,21.47
In India Silver bullion	4,11.80
Securities (purchase price),	In India 43,27.43
Securities (purchase price,)	In England 7,70.79
Internal Bills of Exchange	7,00,00

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

MR. NARIMAN'S APPEAL TO KANARITES

SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITY OF VOTERS

A largely attended meeting of Kanaraites was held on Sunday evening in the Kanara Saraswat Association, Gamdevi, when Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, A. G. Gadkari and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale addressed them in the Ensuing Municipal Elections. Mr. Gadkari made a powerful appeal to his hearers to lend their whole hearted support to the Congress candidates, four of whom were standing from the "D" Ward. He assured them that, as in the past so in the future, the Congress representatives in the Corporation, whether in a minority as they found themselves at present, or in a majority, would always stand by their pledge and ensure the ratepayers best civic interests without fear or favour.

Mr. K. F. Nariman also addressed the gathering, in whose midst, he said, he was very proud to be—Mr. Nariman said that he had no desire to ask them to vote for one particular individual or another. He only wanted to appeal to them as an intelligent part of the most intelligent ward and to all voters, to treat the Election as a very serious responsibility and to let only one consideration guide them, namely, the merit of the candidate. Their right to vote, Mr. Nariman pointed out, was not an occasion for either obtaining or conferring favours, much less was it an occasion for allowing their reason and the city's welfare to be jeopardised by consideration of class, caste, community or creed. The speaker then proceeded to criticise several aspects of Municipal administration and pointed out with figures, the colossal extravagences of the executive which had made the city of Bombay the most heavily taxed in the world and found itself encumbered by the heaviest debt charges—Mr. Nariman urged emphatically that these evils would be considerably mitigated if the present farcical form of local self-government which Bombay enjoyed was made real by making the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner subject to the vote of the Corporation as it was in Calcutta, Lahore and Rangoon.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale also address the meeting.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri in the course of an instructive speech observed that the Kanarites would support the Congress candidates and assured the community that its interests were safe in the hands of the Congress.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

MR. JAYAKAR'S SUPPORT TO MR. NARAYANLAL

The following letter addressed by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.A., to Raja Narayanlal Bansilal will be read by the voters of the C Ward with interest:—

My Dear Narayanlalji,—

I am glad to find that you are standing for the Corporation. A man of your leisure and attainments can do an infinite amount of good to the civic cause. I am aware of the zest with which you do all that you take up, and I do hope that the same enthusiasm and earnestness will characterize your work in the Bombay Corporation. I am sorry I won't be here on the day of your election, because I have to be in Delhi on the 28th, and I am leaving this afternoon, but I have no doubt that your work in the past, as also your earnestness and sincerity will tell at the last minute and that you will be returned without much difficulty. I wish you a very useful career in the Corporation.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. R. JAYAKAR.

APPEAL TO S. INDIAN VOTERS OF "F" WARD

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle".

Sir,—Certain canvassers for Mr. Horniman came to me and requested me to vote solidly for Mr. Horniman representing that Mr. Jhabwalla has worked sufficiently well and that his being returned to the Council is secured. I happened to meet Mr. Jhabwalla immediately thereafter who assured me of his good intentions and told me that any information regarding his being returned to the Corporation was illfounded and that unless the South Indian voters who form the bulk of the "F" Ward voters make up their mind to vote for him he may not be returned to the Corporation. I, therefore, request one and all of the South Indian voters to consider the claim of Mr. Jhabwalla along with other Congress candidates in the ensuing Municipal election.—Yours, etc.,

A SOUTH INDIAN VOTER.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Nishanpada Road, Sandhurst Road Side, when Sjt. Odhavji Dhanji Shah Solicitor, will preside and Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, Sjts. B. N. Mehesheri, Abdus Sattar Wali, Pandit Anandji Ksamanandji and others mill speak.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Members of the Bombay Youth League who have been working in different Wards, on behalf of the Congress Candidates for Municipal elections, as well as those who are desirous of working to-morrow (Tuesday), are requested to meet to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. in the League's office (Madon House, Hughes Road), when batches will be formed and instructions regarding work on that day will be issued to them."

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Workers' and Peasants' Candidates are as noted below:—

'D' Ward Mr. Lalji Pendse.

'F' Ward Mr. K. N. Joglekar.

'G' Ward Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar and S. S. Mirajkar.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AND DUTY OF VOTERS.

Under the joint auspices of the Congress Election Propaganda Committee and the Youth League, Matunga, a public meeting of the citizens of Parel Ward will be held to-day, (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel. Maulana Shaukat Ali will preside and Mr. Achhuyat Balwant Kolhatkar, Editor "Sandesh", Mr. R. A. Gole, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Mr. R. Krishna Iyer and others will speak on the "Municipal Elections and the Voters' Duty".

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

SUPPORTERS OF COW PROTECTION

The Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League writes:—

In response to the letters addressed by the Bombay Humanitarian League to the candidates at the ensuing Municipal elections, the following candidates have kindly promised to take up and support cow protection and such humanitarian questions of public welfare; if they are elected.

It is indeed in the interest of the citizens of Bombay to send only those who are sincerely prepared to work out the above questions and similar matters directly affecting civic interests.

We, therefore, strongly recommended the following names to the thoughtful voters of various wards and request to see that they are all elected and votes well voted.

A WARD.

Mr. R. Venkatram
Mr. Meyer Nissim
Mr. B. N. Gamudia
Mr. S. N. Punegar
Mr. Mulraj Karsondas
Mr. Vithal R. Pondge

B WARD.

Dr. Poonsey Hinji Meihsheri
Mr. Chhelaram Mulchand
Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj
Mr. Ambalal P. Parikh
Mr. Jivraj Mansi
Mr. Jethabhai Devjee
Mr. Ramji Bharmal Shah
Mr. P. D. Shamdasani

C WARD.

Mr. Jayantilal N. Manker
Mr. Gordhardas Goculdas Morarjee
Mr. Mohanlal M. Shah
Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt
Mr. A. G. Merchant
Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalker
Mr. M. N. Talpade
Mr. Dwarkadas Kalidas
Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal
Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji
Mr. Bholanath P. Wadke
Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavatty
Mr. Motilal N. Dalal

D WARD.

Mr. Shankerrao A. Maitre
Dr. Vasant R. Sanzgiri
Mr. Vithal R. Pondge
Mr. Shamrao R. Tandolkar
Mr. P. S. Bakhle

E WARD.

Mr. Punjabhai Thakersey
Mr. Meherjibhai F. Bisni
Mr. R. S. Asavle
Mr. S. K. Pupala
Mr. N. B. Parulekar

F WARD.

Mr. B. G. Horniman
Mr. J. C. Maitra
Mr. Girdhar Biwaji Nare
Mr. Ramchandra Vithal Varadkar
Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey

G WARD.

Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya
Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe
Dr. D. A. D'monte
Rao Saheb M. D. Rane
Dr. M. C. Javle
Mr. I. S. Patel.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINFLEX.)

MONDAY, JANUARY, 28, 1929.

I am interested to notice, and so should you be, friend reader, that Ghazi Habibullah, the Tajik tea-seller, who was incensed against King Amanullah because, sheltering under the King's reformist outlook, his pretty wife snapped her fingers at him and discarded the veil, is the bearer of many a variant on his name.

* * * *

He is Bachha-o-Sakka. A Girgaon news-boy called him Sakhu-cha-baccha, while I learn from the "Civil and Military Gazette" that his name is Bacheha Saqqa.

* * * *

But I am waiting to say to him "Accha Kiya, Baccha". Time for him to give up the show, discard the robes of shaky royalty and do something else. I don't say he should vend tea. Let him try his luck at any other job than sitting tight on a throne. He can't keep tight on to it for long.

* * * *

A correspondent writes to—

The Editress, The Woman's Page,
"The Daily Chronicle."

Dear Madam,

What are the best years of a woman's life? It may interest you to hear that the above has been a subject of discussion among a small group of women."

* * * *

Why among a small group"? I should say the subject interests quite a number of women, in fact the majority of them.

* * * *

And it is astonishing that it does interest a number of men too. I notice, however, a general agreement amongst men as regards what are not the best years of a woman's life. Those years, I mean, when women become old, and "grouse" or constitute themselves sharp-eyed Chancellors of their husbands' exchequers.

* * * *

A London message says that with a view to securing repeal of the Unemployment Act, two hundred Scottish unemployed left Glasgow on a march to London.

* * * *

But when they come to London and find they have to march back, they will realise that the only work for repeal they did was—footwork. Walking Satyagraha is not likely to disturb Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues.

* * * *

First Burglar: "Any luck lately, Pete?"

Second Burglar: "No; worked on a safe for three hours. When I finally got it blowed open, found it was only a d—d radio."

A TIGER KILLED NEAR VIHAR LAKE

A Juhu correspondent writes:—

"A party of Christians residing at Juhu went on Wednesday last, on a shikaring expedition near the Vihar Lake. While they were taking a rest underneath a tree they saw, all of a sudden, a large tiger in front of them. One of the party fired at the beast at a range of 12 feet which laid him low. Another bullet was fired for the sake of safety. The beast was found no more, and it was "ceremoniously" brought to Juhu."

It is to be presumed, he was buried with befitting solemnity and with proper funeral rites."

ONE MORE VICTIM OF PRIMUS STOVE

The primus stove claimed one more victim on Saturday when Jankibai, the seventeen-year old wife of Dattaram V. Samant, a clerk residing in Girgaum, who sustained extensive burns while lighting a stove on the 2nd instant, died in the hospital. The City Coroner held an inquest on Sunday and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A PANTHER BAGGED

The inhabitants of the village Karjada one and a half miles from Tata bungalows, Panvel, were complaining of a huge panther killing their cattle, so the villagers were afraid to leave their village at nights.

On the 23rd instant about 3-30 p.m. a large cow was killed about 100 yards from the village. Mr. H. Knappatt, an Inspector in the Tata Hydro Company, stationed at Panvel, was requested to shoot the animal. He immediately left with his 12-bore gun and had not been on the scene for more than half an hour when the panther came back on the hill, Mr. H. Knappatt fired and killed it with his first shot. It was a splendid male animal measuring 7 feet 8 inches.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Tokio.—The death has occurred of Prince Kuni, father of the Empress of Japan.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 28, 1929.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee made an able and comprehensive speech surveying the present industrial conditions in the country and in particular in the City of Bombay. He dwelt at some length on the vexed and vexing question of Labour unrest in the City, refuted thoroughly the principal objections urged by vested interests against the Coastal Reservation Bill and, in particular, by the Viceroy, and made some brief but pointed references to several other questions like the threatened diversion of trade from Bombay, the need for the collection of facts and figures about banking in India as a preliminary measure for an elaborate Banking Enquiry and Commercial Examinations. Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, Vice-President of the Chamber, followed with a brief speech packed with valuable information on a variety of topics, like Income-Tax reform, strengthening the Bombay Department of Industries, better regulation of the Hedjaz traffic and the Match and Tanning Industries. Like most of the proceedings of the Chamber these annual industrial surveys will be found very valuable by all students of current economic problems. The Chamber is doing much of the work that is expected to be done by the Department of Industries but which is not done by that Department for the simple reason that, as Mr. Lalji said, it "is left to starve on a miserable pittance of about one lakh a year, as against the splendid amount of Rs. 15 lakhs per annum voted by the Punjab Government for its Department of Industries."

Mr. Tairsee's able defence of the Coastal Reservation Bill we shall review on an early occasion. We would only say here that he has thoroughly refuted the Viceroy's contention that "there is no precedent in the British Empire nor so far as I know in any other country or Empire for legislation which would reserve the Coastal Trade." Mr. Tairsee shows that the United States of America, France, Russia, Belgium, Japan, Turkey, Greece, Chilie and Peru and even Australia have in one way or another reserved their coastal trade to their own nationals. England herself did likewise 200 years ago, though she is now

legislative aid. Mr. Tairsee who justly claims coastal reservation for India and a number of other economic rights feels oe much the buden of India's "economic serfdom" that he says: "It is by attaining Swaraj in economic system that we can hope to change our present position of being exiles at home and chattels abroad." Most eloquent as this statement is, it is only half-true. It is equally true to say that until we attain political Swaraj, we cannot get rid of our economic serfdom. The vicious circle of economic serfdom and political subjection aggravating each other needs to be broken at both ends. The economic as well as the political struggle must be continued with all the united force of which the nation is capable. And neither the one nor the other can be effective if Indian Capital and Labour are long to remain at loggerheads.

Mr. Tairsee rightly deplores the present acute Labour unrest and rightly condemns the tendency towards the use of violent methods by a section of workers. But it has been acknowledged by all, even by the Viceroy, that unwholesome advice to Labour rarely takes effect unless workmen are stirred by deep discontent. And labour conditions have not been in Bombay such as to promote contentment among our workmen. A little sympathy for and patience with Labour will not be misplaced. After all, as Mr. Tairsee does well to point out once again, both Labour and Capital in India have been the victims of the ruinous currency policy of Government and of their callous indifference towards the present plight of the textile industry. Wisdom, therefore, consists in both Labour and Capital making up their differences and wringing from Government the protection that is due to them both. We welcome, with Mr. Tairsee, the efforts which the mill-owners and the strike leaders are again making to come to an amicable settlement. We trust that, as a re-elected President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and as one who was intimately connected with the Labour movement in its initial stages, Mr. Tairsee will use his undoubted influence in expediting an amicable settlement.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS AND WOMEN CANDIDATES

—:o:—

We have already announced in these columns that Mrs. Sharda Sumant Mehta, B.A., is going to stand as one of the candidates for election to the Senate from seats under the new Act. The principles and practices concerning the elections to the new Senate have attracted attention before now; and we propose to consider this grave question at greater length on another occasion. For the moment, however, we are concerned with the women candidates to the forthcoming elections; and we cannot help remarking that, in the Senate as it is constituted to-day, no woman found a seat until a few years ago, and that even now only two ladies have been fortunate enough to be admitted to the portals of the University Senate. There is no dearth of educated and educationist women on this side of the country; nor do we suffer very much in this Presidency from those harassing social customs, which for ever condemn the best of women to the domestic interior. It is therefore, doubly a wonder why a lady of such eminence in the field of education as well as social work, as Mrs. Sumant Mehta, has not yet found a place in the Senate. She was one of the first women graduates in Gujarat, and has been ever since connected with one or the other educational institution, from a primary school to the Karve University in one capacity or another. It would be an impertinence to praise Mrs. Mehta's work in such places; nor is it necessary to give her a certificate or an introduction to the men or women graduates of the Presidency. The hope, however, will not be out of place to express that what the Government in their wisdom, or the Chancellor and his advisers failed to accomplish for the Senate of the old University, the voters under the new Act will succeed in achieving, and secure for Shardabehn a place in the Senate, which has long since been her due.

Mrs. Mehta asks in her letter to us, published on an earlier occasion, to commend her candidature to her constituents on the ground that her presence in the Senate would bring before that body the view-point of women and children in matters of higher education. We are, by no means, convinced that this view-point is necessarily different as between men and women; but whatever that be, her apprehension that her inability to contest an expensive election may stand in the way of her election, will, we trust, prove wholly unfounded. We are aware, indeed, that during the last three or four years some undesirable elements have entered into the University Senate and have succeeded in reducing the elections to the Senate,—not to mention elections to the several bodies within the Senate,—a mere matter of efficient canvassing and effective cheque-book. But the constituency from which Mrs. Mehta stands contains, we trust, sufficient number of upright, independent unpurchaseable votes to make up a quota for returning her to the Senate. Mrs. Mehta represents, in the world of education as well as of social reform in general, principles which cannot but be placed before the highest governing body of the University. Few can place them before that body so effectively,—with so much first-hand knowledge and experience,—as Mrs. Sharda Mehta; and so we have no doubt her candidature will meet with the strongest support, not only from the graduates of the requisite number of years' standing, but also the independent men voters of every community, and from every Province.

SINISTER MOVE

—:o:—

It is rumoured that the tariff schedule at present agreed by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association is to be discarded, the foreign Fire Insurance interests in this country being desirous to start a rate-cutting war against the indigenous concerns in order to put a severe and effective obstacle in the way of indigenous insurance business. If the rumour is well-founded, it is only a confirmation of the surmise made recently by the London Financial Correspondent of the Free Press of India. He referred to the new campaign said to be started by British commercial interests in England and in India to make a three-fold concerted attack upon Indian shipping banking and insurance business. Every Government in the world which identifies itself with the needs of its people takes care to possess legislative remedies to prevent attacks from foreign business interests upon the healthy growth of the commercial interests of its own nationals, but in India such legislation is, of course, lacking. But we hope the patriotism of the Indian people will come to the rescue of Indian concerns, particularly the Swadeshi insurance firms and that these will be supported in spite of the lure of more attractive terms from foreigners. That the meagre number of seven indigenous insurance companies need every support is clear from the fact that they are struggling for a place in the sun as against nearly a

FEDERAL FINANCE IN INDIA

CRITICAL REVIEW AND APPRECIATION OF PROF. K. T. SHAH'S BOOK

BY PROF. T. K. SHAHANI, (BHAVNAGAR.

The last Indian Economic Conference held at Mysore failed to serve a really useful public purpose for sheer lack of adequate reporting arrangements for the press, with the result that some well thought-out papers on Indian Public Finance as well as the valuable contribution to the debate on this subject did not come in for the publicity they deserved. One may even go the length of hazarding an opinion that if any representative of the Government of India had taken the trouble to attend this session of the Economic Conference, he might possibly have doubted the decision of Sir John Simon, that a Layton called out from England at a fairly heavy cost was the only way to get the best expert advice on this important question. Quite a good number of Indian Professors of Public Finance have given and are giving a careful thought and serious study to the Indian Financial Problem; and among them Prof. K. T. Shah of the Bombay University, both for his former contributions on this subject and for his recent publication which is the theme of this review easily takes the leading place. An excellent scientific treatment of a new and difficult subject like Federal Finance, the lucidity of expression and the wealth of information given in the book will doubtless entitle this publication to an abiding place in the Indian Economic and Political Literature; but even for the purpose of the student as well as the politician and the publicist, Prof. Shah's Federal Finance in India will for a long time to come be a trustworthy guide. The value of the work is all the more enhanced by the fact that in it for the first time an attempt has been made to envisage the whole Indian financial question including the place of Indian States in the arrangement in a thoroughly scientific method based on a comparative study of what other great Federations of the world have to offer. As the book is the outcome of a series of lectures that Prof. Shah was invited to deliver in the Patna University in connection with the Benailli Readership Lectures, there is some diffusion and copiousness of exposition perhaps necessary for carrying the audience with the subject; but this defect in a scientific work, however, makes the book all the more valuable for the citizen who finds in it a comparatively easy access to the handling of an intricate and abstruse public question. For reasons of a very wide interest taken in this subject by present-day India and the almost baffling nature of the difficulty of having a really acceptable Revenue System for both the Central Government and the Provinces, the reviewer craves the indulgence of the readers of this journal for a little patient hearing, as he proposes to deal with the subject in a series of articles.

NATURE OF INDIA'S GOVERNMENT—UNITARY OR FEDERAL?

Sound Finance is admittedly the mainspring of every type of Government; but whereas the problem of a unitary Government like that of England or France is relatively simple, inasmuch as all the taxable capacity of the country is surveyed from one centre and harnessed in one channel, Federal Governments like those of the United States, Switzerland and most of the Dominions have to hit on various devices for the purpose of adjusting adequate sources of Revenue for the different spheres of Government that go to make the Federation. What is the nature of India's Government, Unitary or Federal? Prof. Shah devotes a substantial portion of his first lecture to this question of constitutional development of Indian Policy, and shows how both the Montagu-Chelmsford report and the Act of 1919 definitely launched us on a Federal career, as the only possible way of carrying on the Government of this vast country on modern democratic lines. As the Provincial Governments, Indian States and the Central Government are already clearly distinguishable spheres of Government, our political evolution only demands the demarcation of Governmental functions on a more scientific basis consistent with the largely accepted practice in most of the modern Federal Governments of the world. That the Central or the Federal Government represents the nationality and the oneness of the country and as such is responsible for the safety, unity and integrity of the country admits of no doubt whatever;

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Concern For The African Native.

The main plank in the policy of General Hertzog and his followers in the ensuing general elections in South Africa is to make the country safe for the "Poor Whites" and a cardinal feature of this selfish process of providing employment to the unemployable section of the White community is to reduce the political opportunities hitherto enjoyed by the Natives in the Cape Colony and thus prevent them from influencing the course of anti-Native industrial legislation. In no other part of the Union do the Natives enjoy the political franchise and the plot concocted by General Hertzog and his colleagues under the guise of providing "separate" representation for the Natives in the notorious Native Parliamentary Representation Bill will, if it succeeds, condemn the Natives to political segregation of the most humiliating type. The unemployed march to Government House and other manifestations of economic misery amongst the White workers are, in a sense, helpful to the Hertzog Cabinet in convincing the arverage White voter that radical measures are necessary to ameliorate their condition. That this should be done by indulging in political cruelty to the Natives is an indication of the narrow-mindedness of the Hertzogites

Pathetic.

According to a Free Press message, the "Morning Post" seems to be not a little disturbed about the possibility of the Indian Princes making common cause with the British Indians in an attempt to set up a Federal Government responsible to the people. "The paper says that the Princes are 'pathetically loyal to the British Government', that "they do not want amalgamation with an Indian Dominion of the future," and that "it would be a breach of faith and a betrayal to force them to such a step." The "Morning Post's" interest in the Princes and its knowledge of their aspirations are truly pathetic. British Indians have no desire to "force" the Princes into a Union with British India. The Princes themselves have expressed their desire to enter into Fede

and some of them have already introduced Reforms in their own States though on a very small scale at present. All Indians, including the people of the States, are trying to make the Princes' position more honourable and more broad-based on the good will of the people than it is to-day.

Reject The Demand.

By five votes against four the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly has approved of the provision in the next financial year's budget of a sum of Rs. 6,30,000 as expenditure of the Simon Commission and the Indian Central Committee. In addition to this supplementary estimates for expenses of the Commission and the Central Commission and the Hertzog Committee are also understood to have been passed. It is bad enough for the country to have a foreign Commission inflicted upon it. It is intolerable for the Assembly to put up with the expenditure of lakhs over a Commission which it has deliberately rejected. The Assembly is in honour bound to reject the demand. Else it will be understood to have gone back in its own resolution against the Commission. Let Government find the money by the use of their extra ordinary powers and take the consequences.

Compulsory Physical Training.

The need for compulsory physical training in schools and colleges is now recognised by educationists all over India and the question is reduced to one mainly of method and finance. A Committee recently appointed by the Government of Madras has recommended that physical training and games should be compulsory for all pupils in secondary schools except such are declared to be medically unfit, that recognised schools should have, at least, three acres of land for playing, and that generous grants should be given by Government to enable schools to meet this requirement. These are sound suggestions and it is the duty of both Government and the public to find the money for the play-grounds. We must add, that there is some danger in a strict ad-

to enforce a simple scheme of physical training without elaborate apparatus or extensive play-grounds. What is essential is that at least a small beginning in compulsory physical training must be made in every school and college.

A Thought For The Day.

"Our primary aim, the aim at which all our education is directed, is to change the existing order of society. The first aim of the possessing class is to preserve it. And it is the possessing class which decides what is and what is not sedition. The particular kind of activity branded as sedition changes, but always it is in essence the same thing, a challenge to the existing order of

THE SECRET OF THE SKIES

—:o:—

(BY ECLAIREUR.)

If the body of man keeps him anchored to the solid earth; his spirit has at all times soared upwards to the stars. Flight was certainly not first dreamed of when Montgolfier sat smoking his pipe in a beleaguered Paris; it was present in the mind of the artist who created the story of Icarus, and of the makers of the Mahabharata. Unhappily it is one thing to dream, and quite another to achieve, and it was not until recently that men began really to fly.

The dawn of aerial conquest has not come upon us without a long struggle. The difficulties in the way were appalling; difficulties technical, and difficulties physical. The price we have paid for what success we have managed to achieve has been heartbreaking. Perhaps there has been no other scientific achievement, which has attached to it such a long list of martyrs. Deaths from ballooning, deaths from parachuting, from aeroplaning, and from piloting dirigibles. What a tragic list it is. They were brave men and great who pioneered the conquest of the skies. Such names as the Hon. C. S. Rolls, Col. Cody, Flight Commander Cates, and a host of others come crowding in upon our memory. Again and again the same repeated horror—the faulty plane, the broken strut, the crumpling tail—and then the sheer drop, and the end.

As one thinks of these things, one wonders sometimes if it has been worth it. Dare we give the calm unqualified answer; "Yes, a thousand times yes"?" We dare not; but never-the-less that is the answer that the men who gave their lives for the great cause of flight would themselves unhesitatingly have given.

THE MOTIVE OF AERIAL CONQUEST.

What was the motive which drove these heroes into the vastness at the risk of their lives? Let us get their motive aright that we may use, as they would have had it used, this costly gift we inherit from their devotion. To say that they acted as they did from a sense of adventure, and that there was something in their blood that felt the call of the Skies, is but half an answer. Many of the pioneers would have told you that they risked their lives in the cause of Science. There is some truth in that. Science is after all but another name for truth, which is the third part of perfection. Science is the systematising of ascertained knowledge for the benefit if the human race. The deeper motive behind all avowed ones, was the altruistic one of service. These men felt that in defeating the vastness they were conferring a boon on their fellow men; and it is in the hands of the men of this day and generation, to work out the best way to use the heritage. The flying craft has a great part to play in the cementing of the brotherhood of mankind. It sweeps frontiers asunder; devours distance; draws all mankind closer together. It will aid in the opening out of the inaccessible places. Scaling the mountain peaks; soaring over the trackless jungles; roaring over the thirsty desert; the airship of to-day and to-morrow will prove to be the harbinger of civilisation and fellowship wherever it penetrates. Finally the possibilities of the flying machine as a commercial proposition are just beginning slowly to be realised. It is a new and potent factor in the transport problem, and even another twenty years will witness the evolution of new and valuable uses, it can be put to by the commercial world.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE EMPTY SPACES.

We have left behind us the Utilitarian creed of John Stuart Mill. Mankind has never just done great things for the sake of the advantage to be derived from them. Since the days when his first ancestors came down from the trees, and armed with a broken bough, ventured forth into a hostile world, man has been conscious of the challenge of Nature. He attacked the lightning and the air, the vapour of boiling water and the possibilities of petroleum in much the same spirit as Neanderthal man must have gone for the sabre toothed tiger. There remained something he had not conquered.

(Continued on page 10.)

NO PASSPORTS TO AFGHANISTAN.

BAN ON KHILAFAT DELEGATION

Govt. of India's Policy of Non Intervention

NADIR KHAN'S BID FOR THE THRONE

—:o:—

Afghan Legation in Paris denies Rumour

PESHAWAR, Jan. 26.

Communication between Kabul and Peshawar, continues to be at a standstill. Bad weather, snow and fog have prevented the despatch of an aeroplane to Kabul to fetch the Consulate dak, as agreed to. News of the despatch of twenty aeroplanes to Kabul published in some papers, is contradicted.

The latest reports from Afghanistan show that Amanullah has not made up his mind to regain the Throne for himself, but that he is rather steadfast to his previous decision and will help his brother Inayatullah in whose favour he willingly abdicated.

Bacha-i-Sakao, it is reported, has at last succeeded in forming a Cabinet belonging exclusively to the Mohommadzai clan, the same to which ex-King Amanullah belongs, the Premier, Kahiruddin Khan, being a step-brother of the ex-King.

VILLAGES LOOTED.

News of the looting of Trigri and Mindapur, two large villages in the vicinity of Jelalabad, has been confirmed. Both were set on fire, after being looted. Lalpura, a big town with a large population of Hindus and Sikhs, situated between Dhakka and Jelalabad, is, however, safe, being protected by powerful khans of the place.—A. P.

NADIR KHAN AND AFGHANISTAN

—:o:—

'UNFOUNDED RUMOURS

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Paris.—The Afghan Legation has issued a statement saying that the Afghan nation has never called upon Nadir Khan, ex-Minister of Afghanistan in the Paris Legation who is at present at Nice, to ascend the throne and rumours of his candidature for throne are unfounded.—Reuter.

NO PASSPORTS TO AFGHANISTAN

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION DISAPPOINTED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The Government of India have expressed themselves unable to grant passports for Afghanistan to the deputations from the Central Khilafat Committee which it was proposed to send to that country. The reasons for this attitude are given in a telegram from Sir Denys Bray to the Secretary of the Committee running as follows:

GOVT. OF INDIA'S EXPLANATION

"In view of the conditions of civil war now prevailing in Afghanistan, the impassability of the roads and the dangers to life and property which have already obliged the Government of India to take special measures for the evacuation of women and children. British Indian and foreign, and may oblige them at any moment to concert arrangements for the evacuation of the males colonies also, and in view moreover of the necessity for the scrupulous observance of the principle of non-intervention in Afghan internal agairs, the Government of India have been compelled to suspend the issue of passports to Afghanistan generally and to withhold permits to cross the Afghan frontier from all but Afghan subjects."—A. P.

TOO SERIOUS FOR WORDS

—:o:—

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The public meeting which was abandoned yesterday owing to inclement weather was held to-day and it was addressed by Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. Dr. Ansari said that the situation in Afghanistan was too serious for words. They had no direct knowledge of the affairs of that country and whatever they knew was transmitted from London.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad said he had known Amanullah for a long time and he could say that whatever reforms Amanullah had introduced in his country were for the good of the country and were not against Islam. It was wrong to say, he added, thta Amanullah was a kafir. Amanullah's only fault was he had been hasty in introducing reforms.

After Pandit Indra has addressed the meeting a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with Amanullah and warning Government against any intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.—A. P.

BRITISH POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN CONDEMNED

—:o:—

RESOLUTION OF LONDON BRANCH OF I. N. CONGRESS

LONDON, Jan. 26.

A meeting of the London Branch of the Indian National Congress discussed resolutions passed at the last Congress session at Calcutta, and unanimously adopted a resolution "condemning the British policy of intrigue in Afghanistan," expressing admiration for ex-King Amanullah and his reforms and urging the Afghans to unite on the basis of those reforms The Secretary was instructed to send copies of the resolution to the Afghan and Persian Legation in London.

A resolution declaring that a Socialist republic should be future goal of India was vehemently opposed and talked out.

Mr. Saklatvala supporting the motion described the Nehru Constitution as most impracticable, and said that leaders of India were showing increasing weakness in their attempt to achieve unity.—Reuter.

A BIG WAR IN SIGHT ?

—:o:—

MORAL SUPPORT TO AMANULLAH URGED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

At a meeting of the Mussalmans of Delhi held this morning at Idgah with Sir Abdur Rahim in the chair speeches were pade by Mufti Kifayatullah, Maulvi Mazharuddin and Moulana Ahmad expressing sympathy with the ex-King Amanullah and Abhorrence at the revolt in Afghanistan. The speakers warned the British Government against any intervention in Afghan affairs.

PEACE OF INDIA IN DANGER.

The meeting adopted a resolution expressing grief at the internal dissensions in Afghanistan and regarding the abdication of Amanullah as an hindrance in the way of Afghan freedom and advancement. The resolution further stated that peace in India and its frontier was the result of peace in Afghanistan, and if trouble in the latter country was accentuated it would end in a big war in which even the peace of India would be affected.

The meeting appealed to Indians to give full moral support to the cause of Afghan freedom.

Another meeting was also announced for this evening where Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Dr. Ansari were expected to speak but owing to inclement weather it was abandoned.—A. P.

MESSAGE OF CHEER TO QUEEN SOURAIYA.

Bombay Women's Public Meeting

—:o:—

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will shortly be held to send a message of sympathy and encouragement to Queen Souraiya of Afghanistan in her present hour of trial. The women of Bombay will record their grateful admiration of the great and courageous efforts made by Her Majesty towards promoting the welfare and advancement of their sisters in Afghanistan and while expressing their deep concern at the untoward turn the affairs have taken in Afghanistan will hope and pray that Her Majesty before long will again be in a position to renew her efforts with greater determination and more fruitful results for the welfare of the women of her country.

The meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association, the Bhagini Samaj, the Hind Mahila Samaj, the Hindu Ladies' Social Club, the Pathare Prabha Mahila Samaj, the Santa Cruz Samaj, the Rashtriya Stree Samaj. It will be presided over by a distinguished lady citizen of Bombay and its date and place will be announced later.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH AMERICA

—:o:—

"NO NEARER AND DEARER FRIENDSHIP"

SIR AUSTEN IN OBLIGING MOOD

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Sir Austen Chamberlain speaking at Birmingham defined British relations with America. He said: "We admit freely and willingly the parity between the United States forces and our own. It is an admission we have never before made and should never have made to any other nation. Such differences as have occurred have not been differences in principle but merely those arising from difficulties of applying a principle owing to different circumstances and needs of the two countries. I repeat that we have no nearer and dearer friendship than the friendship of the United States."—Reuter.

A LABOUR COMMISSION FOR INDIA ?

—:o:—

A "NEW INDIA" REPORT

MADRAS, Jan. 26

"New India" understands that the Government of India has under consideration the appointment of a Labour Commission to enquire into the general conditions of labour in India—A. P.

PANEL OF DOCTORS FORMED

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

At a meeting of the Madras Labour Union Mr. B. Shiva Rao president announced the formation of a panel of doctors similar to the panel of lawyers started three years ago. The latter body he said had done splendid work particularly in connection with workmens compensation cases. The idea of starting a panel of doctors originated in the desire of men of the weaving departments of the Buckingham and Carnatic mills to have themselves examined medically in order to find out whether working on six looms did not involve too heavy a strain. Mr. Shiva Rao also mentioned the nhames of a number of doctors who were willing to serve on such a panel.—A. P.

AN INDIAN DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE

ROAD TO PESHAWAR UNSAFE

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Jan. 26.

Doctor Harbans Singh who was in charge of the hospital at Jalalabad reached Peshawar to-day. He left Jalalabad on the 16th and was detained by Shinwari robbers for six days in a village enroute After escaping from them he had to walk in the hills for four days before reaching British territory at Torkham. He says that the rebels dispersed to their homes about a week before he left the town and that there have since been engaged in looting travellers on the road to Peshawar which is unsafe for any who cannot afford to pay for safe conduct. Jalalabad City is well protected by troops under Shahgass Ali Ahmad Jan and is in no danger unless the rebels gather again. This gathering is unlikely at present as there appears to be little agreement among the rebels themselves who appear to be fully occupied in petty robbery along the road. The country is still under snow which is an [illegible]

EX-KAISER'S 70TH BIRTH-DAY

DUTCH PEOPLE PARTICIPATE IN CELEBRATIONS

LARGE FAMILY GATHERING ARRIVES AT DOORN

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Doorn.—A large family gathering including the ex-Crown Prince and also other members of the ex royal family of Germany has arrived here to participate in the celebrations on the occasion of the ex-Kaiser's seventieth birthday. Princess Hermine, ex-Kaiser's wife, is a notable absentee owing to the sudden attack of chicken-pox. The ex-Kaiser has addressed a letter to the Dutch Minister of the Interior profoundly thanking the Queen and the people of Holland for the hospitality and friendship extended to him. Residents of Doorn serenaded to the ex-Kaiser and made him a birthday present. Many other gifts were also received.—

Doorn.—The ex-Kaiser's seventieth birthday to-day is the occasion for the greatest gathering of the Hohenzollerns since the war. The ex-Kaiser is surrounded by all his six children and nineteen grand children.

But, besides Princess Hermine, Prince Henry of Prussia is ill and the relations between the ex-Kaiser and his sister Princess Victoria, wife of Zubkoff, are strained. The ex-King of Saxony is the only ex-German King present.

The ex-Court Chaplain, Doctor Vogel, conducted the morning services. The text of the sermon selected by the ex-Kaiser was Roman's Chapter one verse sixteen. Official printed birthday programme is headed: "All Highest's seventieth birthday. His Majesty Kaiser and King." All presents are displayed on a large table with seventy lighted candles.—Reuter.

LITTLE CHANGE IN KING'S CONDITION

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 27.

It is understood that there is little change in the King's condition this morning.

A bulletin states that Princess Victoria has slight influenza and some bronchial catarrh and she is taking normal course.—Reuter

LONDON, Jan. 26.

A Bulletin issued at 8/15 this evening says the King continues to make slow progress.—Reuter.

The Bulletin is signed only by Lord Dawson of Penn.—Reuter

New Delhi, January 26—The Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly has agreed to the additional allotment of Rs. 3,640 required to meet the Central Government's contribution to the Government of Bombay on account of the work done by the Chemical Analyser's Laboratory at Bombay for the Customs Department, Bombay, in 1927-28—A. P.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN INDIA

—:o:—

FACILITIES AND METHODS OF EXPANSION

GOVT. TO APPOINT COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The five members who voted for the expenses of the Simon Commission and the Central Committee were Sir George Schuster, Sir Abdul Qayum, Rev. Chatterjee, Sir Darcy Lindsay and Mr. S. C. Mukerjee..

The Committee approved of the provision of Rs. 25,000 for the expenses of the Committee to be appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the existing facilities for primary education and propose new methods for the expansion of primary education in centerally administered areas. This will be in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Assembly on the motion of Rev. Chatterjee. The personnel of the Committee has not yet been decided but the Associated Press understands that provisional proposal of the Government are that it should consist of five, namely, the educational Commissioner with the Government of India, three members of the Assembly and one woman educationist. The Committee will commence its inquiry early next financial year and will take probably two months to conclude its work.

The Finance Committee is reported to have sanctioned seventy lakhs for the construction of a combined hospital for Old and New Delhi outside the Ajmeri Gate.

GRANT FOR BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The Committee further sanctioned three lakhs of rupees to the Benares Hindu Unibersity during the next financial year with a view to relieve the university of its indebtedness which is now estimated at fifteen lakhs of rupees. This is in addition to the recurring grant of one and a quarter lakh of rupees which the University will under the new arrangement continue to get. The Government proposal is to give a non-recurring grant of six lakhs in 1930-31 and a similar sum in 1931-32 solely for the liquidation of the indebtedness. The payments of these grants, if voted by the Assembly, will be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Government of India. One such condition will be that Government should be satisfied that the University will not incur debts in future.—A. P

THE BOLSHIE BILL

—:o:—

AN IMPORTANT ADDITION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

No date has been officially fixed for the introduction of the Public Safety Bill. The Associated Press understands that the Bill will have nothing to do with the Indian Communists, but will deal only with the agents from foreign countries. There will be, however, one important addition to the Bill. The object of this addition is to empower the Government to forfeit or control the remittances of money which come to the help of Communists.—A. P.

GOVERNOR DEPLY SHOCKED

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Jan. 27.

The following telegram has been sent by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the Officer Commanding 17th Poona Horse, Peshawar:—

"Deeply shocked to learn of great loss sustained by your Regiment. Please convey my deepest sympathy to all concerned."—A. P.

BRITISH STEAMER IN DANGER

—:o:—

RESPONSE TO S. O. S.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Boston—"Cutter Tampa" left at seven on the 26th evening to assist 18 British steamer "Silver Maple" bound to New York from Colombo, which sent out S.O.S. in the afternoon reporting that she had been disabled 780 miles east of Boston. "Cutter Mojava" is already en route to the disabled vessel to assist her.—Reuter.

BANGALORE DISTURBANCES

GOVT. ORDER ON INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE REPUDIATED

BANGALORE, Jan. 27.

The Government Order just issued on the report of the Bangalore Disturbances Enquiry Committee records appreciation of the pains Sir M. Visveswaraya and other members of the Committee had bestowed on "their difficult and delicate task" and thanks the Committee for the valuable assistance rendered. Whatever view may be taken of the conclusions reached and the recommendations made by the Committee, some of which involve controversial questions of administrative theory and practice, and political aims and ideals, the report as a whole has served to clear many doubtful and disputed points.

COMMITTEE'S CRITICISM EXAMINED.

The order then examines the Committee's criticism of the alleged acts of omission of the Police and the Magistracy on the 30th July, and says that the Government are unable to appreciate the propriety of the Committee's description of "the failure of the police to make arrests and house-searches during or immediately after the riot on the 30th July" as "a definite break-down of the Government machinery." The order says that from there having been any breakdown, it would be more just to emphasise the rapidity with which the situation was brought under control without loss of a single life. The Government emphatically repudiate the suggestion that the local officers of the Police and the Magistracy subordinated discretion to the unavowed behests of their official superiors, though the former were in hourly touch with the members of the Government."

FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS UNNECESSARY.

Referring to the Committee's recommendations, the order states that it will not be worthwhile to employ special detective agency as proposed by the Committee for further testing the allegation that boys were dragged into Mr. Abbas Khan's house and that their bodies were found there under suspicious circumstances, as full enquiries already made in this connection had been unfruitful, such allegations being attributed to possible hallucinations on the part of individuals.

The reorganisation of the police has been, for some time now, already engaging the Government's attention and will be carried out as soon as the necessary details are completed.

WIDER CAUSES OF DISTURBANCES.

Examining the deeper and wider causes of the disturbances, the Committee recommended taking into account in shaping the policy of the State in future, the fact that certain phases of the political agitation in British India had affected and influenced public sentiment in the State, the Brahmin-non-Brahmin controversy which originated in Madras and the agitation for responsible Government being prominent amongst these. The Government remark on this subject, that so far as they are aware, there is no evidence of the existence of the so-called Hindu-Muslim differences in this State.

ALLAYING POLITICAL DISCONTENT.

The Government refer to the question of allaying political discontent and say that the main plea urged in this connection by the Committee is that an element of responsibiltiy should be introduced into the Government of the State. While they have been and will ever be open to all reasonable representations in such matters, they cannot overlook the complexity of the problem, nor can they be oblivious of the limits within which constitutional changes are possible. The form of Government must have relation to the deep-rooted conditions of the social structure. The two-party system or other ready made constitutional devices of an exotic nature must necessarily be difficult to reproduce in a country with old and heterogeneous civilisations, cultures and interests. The Government do not suggest that changes that are desirable or desired should be prevented, but they only wish that they should have relation to the ascertained conditions of the society to which they have to be applied. The order concludes with the observation that so far, in Mysore, there has been no question of wringing reforms from an unwilling Government.—A. P.

WHITHER GOES LAWRENCE ?

Col. declines information about movements

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Marseilles.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer "Rajputana" was docked this morning. The passengers are somewhat tired after two stormy days in the [illegible] declined any information regarding his movements.—Reuter.

LAWRENCE PROCEEDING TO LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Marseilles.—Col. Lawrence is proceeding

"CHRONICLE'S" NEW RECORD

Copies of Sunday Edition delivered in Delhi on Sunday Evening

MR. VINCENT'S SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT

—:o:—

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

DELHI, January 27.

Mr. N. Vincent, who left Bombay (Juhu) this morning at 3 a.m, carrying with him copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar", reached here this evening. Delhi readers had thus the pleasant surprise of receiving copies of "Chronicle" on the same day on which they were printed in Bombay.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has thus set a new record in Indian journalism, indicating the immense possibilities of newspaper development as a result of rapid transportation by air.

The following telegram was received from Mr Vincent who accomplished the remarkable and record flight to Delhi [illegible] 27—

POSSIBILITIES OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Spoon-feeding Condemned

—:o:—

IMPORTANCE OF TRAINING OF WORKERS

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas' appeal to Younger Generation

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presiding over the 14th session of the United Provinces Provincial Co-operative Conference at Jaunpur on Saturday in the course of his address said:

During recent years, a note of dissatisfaction with the existing condition of the co-operative movement is noticeable in many provinces, both in the Reports of the Registrars and of Special Committees appointed for the purposes of general enquiry. This note takes in certain cases, the form of pessimism and almost of despair and hopelessness. So long as the dissatisfaction is based on correct information and is expressed with the idea of removing whatever defects there may be within the movement, for the sake of strengthening it and increasing its usefulness such dissatisfaction is always welcome. In this mundane world of ours one cannot expect perfection and if perfection was attained it might perhaps mean stagnation. The co-operative movement is no exception to the general rule. Even in countries where co-operation has achieved great success, reforms and improvements in methods of work and in details of policy are found necessary. In our country, where the movement is comparatively of recent growth steps will have to be taken at various stages to keep pace with the progress in the social and economic condition of the people. I would be the last to resent any criticism so long as it is made by men who have not lost faith in the movement who criticize to help and not to destroy or even to retard the progress.

SIR W. MARRIS'S STATEMENT.

That in your province perhaps, there is greater pessimism than in others appears to have attracted the notice even of your ex-Governor, Sir William Marris, for in his speech at the opening of the 13th session of your Conference he said, "Do not let us make the great mistake of jumping to the conclusion that because co-operation has not yet had the success which was hoped for it, it is an ideal unsuited to the practical needs and conditions of the United Provinces." He then went on to say, "And I suggest that you all should study and reflect upon the cause of its temporary unsuccess in this province as recent investigations have revealed to us, so that understanding of failure may point the road to success." In the last sentence, Sir Wm. Marris referred probably to the Oakden Committee's Report. To an outsider, like me the first term of reference, namely, "To inqire and report the reasons why co-operative societies in various localities have not succeeded better in gaining the confidence and support of people," appears to be so worded as to call for evidence to show the defects and failings of the movement and not to show the good work done by it. Many of you might be knowing the story of a painter who asked his friends to show him the defects in a portrait painted by him by making a cross at that point. Each friend wanted to show his critical power and as a result the whole portrait was marked with crosses. When Government definitely say that the movement has suffered from certain defect, the causes of which the Committee is asked to find out, it is but natural that those who come to give evidence should fix their gaze not on the beauty spots but on the spots indicative of defects. The Commitee had naturally to base their report on such evidence and it was bound to be "strongly worded" as the Royal Commission on Agriculturee say in their own Reports. Perhaps, even the majority of the members of the Committee did not care to look at the bright side of the movement. I am glad to see that my old friend, Mr. M. Azhar Ali, who had served on the Madagan Committee as a member with me, has emphasised this point of view in his Minute of Dissent. We are usually satisfied with the superficial causes and not having diagnosed the disease correctly suggest remedies which are not really curative, but are ameliorative and affect the symptoms only.

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM AND ITS EFFECTS.

Having been accustomed to see agriculturists as owners of the land in Rayatwari tracts, it occurs to me that one of the reasons why your primary societies are not as strong as those, for instance, in the Punjab, Bombay and Madras—or have not proved as successful as the Oakden Committee wanted these to be—may be due to the land revenue system of the province and to its effects on the economic, social and educational conditions of the agriculturists, and on their mental outlook. I do not propose to enter into a dissertation on land tenures, and their influence on rural prosperity. But I cannot help observing that it would be against human nature to expect tenants to show the same interest in farming as peasant proprietors. Then the ultimate security for co-operative credit societies being poorer rates of interest are higher while, provision of adequate finance or long term credit presents a problem of serious difficulty. Lastly, the educational level and the spirit of freedom of action are bound to be less prominent than in areas where agriculturists are proprietors of their lands.

Illiteracy, poverty and the long formed habit of being content with the existing conditions have brought our peasantry to such a low standard of living that slow and steady work for their amelioration will have to be undertaken for years to come if we want them and their children to be healthy, both physically and intellectually. To wake them up from their sleepiness, propaganda work has to be done by officials and non-officials, and more by the latter than the former, in a continuous manner and on a systematic basis. Mr. Brayne, your President of last year has tried to do some work of that kind, though not on technical co-operative lines. My friend, Mr. Vithaldas Mehta, organized work on simalar lines when he was Collector of Benares. Some non-official workers are doing equally good work in my Presidency. Mr. Amratlal Thakkar with his devoted helpers is doing splendid work in a most backward tract in Gujarat. Dr. Sumant Mehta is working in a few villages near Baroda, practically on the same lines as Mr. Brayne. Similiar work is being carried on through the Provincial Union in Madras, and in several other parts of the country village uplift campaigns have been set afoot here and there. Not being much advertised these attempts are consequently not known to us. Not having the prestige of Government that a Deputy Commissioner is able to get their work is perhaps also not so well-known as that of Mr. Brayne.

SPIRIT OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

There has undoubtedly awakened the latent spirit of social service in the country amongst the educated people. Young men of the present day, in all parts of the country, are anxious to be of use to their countrymen They need guidance. That guidance can come either from sympathetic officials or from trained non-official workers, and better still from both working for the common cause. But the non-official workers either in the field of social service or in the field of co-operation will join hands with officials only on terms of equality. They now resent being spoken to in a patronising spirit and until the official mind recognises this fact and is prepared to accept their help as equals it is very difficult to secure co-operation between these two different classes of workers. Unfortunately, the bureaucratic mind is the same all over the world. Men who have got power become so enamoured of it—and I speak with personal experience of many years as an official in an Indian State—that they do not like to part with it, and if others ask for their share in that power and responsibility, even with the idea of helping them in good work such demands are often resented by the official mind.

WORK OF THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

It is to be regretted that in giving their opinion on this subject, the Royal Commission seem to have been influenced by the views of the officials connected with the co-operative movement who were members of the Commission. Had there been a non-official co-operator on the Commission he would perhaps not have allowed such remarks to go unchallenged. The Commissioners in their Report after saying, "It is impossible to estimate the services of these workers (non-official workers) too highly," go on to observe that "Owing to various reasons they cannot be expected to devote their whole time to the co-operative work as the officials." They add "They are usually able satisfactorily to fulfil the duties involved in financing the primary societies but do not always possess the technical knowledge, experience and leisure necessary for undertaking responsibility for supervision, where this has been added." In the same way, and for the same reason, honorary workers, who undertake the work of education, suffer from difficulties from which it is not always easy to escape. This is work for which special training is required, but honorary workers cannot spare the time for this training to the extent that is possible for the official and they do not always feel bound by the policy of the Department, even on such important subjects as the degree of financial strictness which it is desirable to enforce." Not having personal knowledge of the working of the provincial banks or co-operative institutes or federations of other provinces, I can only speak with authority of the work done by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Bombay Co-operative Institute. That the Bank is working on sound banking lines has been recgnized not only by various Registrars, but even by the authorities of the Imperial Bank. On account of the free hand given by various Registrars to the Bank as regards its internal management the Bank has been able t osecure the services of well-known business men as directors who work for its success with the same zeal and earnestness as for other concerns with which they are connected. I can say with confidence that the management of the Bank can very well stand comparison with the management of any joint stock bank in India. As regards two other Provincial Banks, namely Madras and Bihar, whose secretaries I know personally, I am prepared to say without fear of contradiction that their knowledge of banking technique is as wide as that of any officials of the Department in those provinces. Moreover, the work to be done by our provincial banks is to a certain extent of a different character from that to be done by commercial banks, and there cannot thus be real comparison between the work of these two classes of banks. As regards supervision, the Bank in Bombay employs a staff of nearly thirty inspectors on salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 plus actual travelling expenses and has well trained agents in charge of each of our up-country branches. The supervision exercised by the inspectors ofthe Bank has always been considered by the officers of the Department as very efficient: and I am quite sure that if the Commissioners had known the kind of work this Bank is doing they would not have made this disparaging remark they have given expression to in the Report. It may incidentally mention that the Bank spends annually one lakh on management and inspection. It is able to incur this expenditure as it is in a able to get deposits to the fullest extent allowed by the bye-laws namely, ten times the paid up capital at rates equal to those paid by the leading Indian banks in Bombay.

A PLEA FOR AMALGAMATION.

As your central banks are situated far away from the centre of the financial world and as their resources are limited, the management cannot come in direct touch with the financial and commercial movements even in your own province and cannot attract sufficient deposits at favourable rates. While fully justified in starting such a large number of banks in the early stages of the movement, it is time for you and the Department to consider whether these should not now either be amalgamated into large district banks with branches or affiliated to a provincial bank, so establish which recommendations have been made both by your Co-operative Conferences and by the Oakden Committee. If a provincial bank is to be started, let it not be a bank only in name to be under official control and to be managed practically by the officials of the Department. I believe there are some provincial banks where either the office of the bank is in the same building as the office of the Registrar or where the administration is conducted practically under his directions, the function of the boards of directors being mainly confined to general supervision and the control of the policy. And if it is made a deliberate part of the policy to avoid contact with men in the leading ranks of business or public life we find that Government have to come to the help of the banks by giving them the services of highly paid financial experts. This type of provincial bank will never grow into a strong financial institution to be managed by non-officials if not now at some future date. Spoon-fed institutions never attained the requisite strength Nor will such institutions attract the services of capable financiers or strong businessmen as directors In some rare cases, where such a businessman has full confidence in the capacity of the Registrar, he allows his name to be used as a director to give a sort of strength to the movement, making it clear at the same time that he has no time to spare for this kind of work. If you decide to start a provincial bank do it on business principles only. If the directors of the smaller existing banks are prepared to accept a scheme of amalgamation, it will be best that the assets and liabilities of these banks as settled by a capable auditor be taken over by the proposed provincial bank. In that case, the apex bank may keep branches at the headquarters of these banks with some of the present directors as members of local advisory boards. The branch system has worked very satisfactorily in Bombay and whatever the theorists in co-operation might say it has rendered very great assistance to the members of the societies under these by providing facilities for prompt finance as has been testified by successive Registrars in Bombay. I throw out this suggestion merely for your consideration so that you may decide fro yourselves as regards its suitability to local conditions.

TRAINING OF WORKERS.

Reverting to the question of training of workers in the co-operative movement mentioned in the Commission's Report, it is interesting to note that several co-operative institutes and federations have already undertaken this kind of work. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, which began training work on a small scale ten years back, has now training classes at 23 different centres in Presidency, and training for the managers of district and urban banks is provided at the headquarters. Lectures at this class are delivered by the Registrar and other Departmental Officers, by Professor of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics and by practical co-operators. The Commission surely could not expect a better training staff than officials of the co-operative department and the professors of a recognised institution of the Bombay University and run by the Government of Bombay.

If we recognise the necessity of providing training for secretaries of village societies, for managers of banks, for supervisors and inspectors, we must try to find out the best way of carrying on this work. The Royal Commission suggest that Government should do this work and pay for the same. But they also suggest that if the present financial conditions do not allow Government to finance both training and audit work, the former should be given preference. At the recent Registrars' Conference, while this principle was accepted as a general proposition it was resolved that those provinces where Government pay for the audit work of the primary societies might continue that system. Bombay and Madras are strongly in favour of the audit of primary societies being conducted and paid for by Government. The only 'via media' would be that a non-official body by whatever name it is called, should be created to take charge of the training and propaganda work and also of advising the officials as regards the general policy to be followed by the movement. Bombay, Madras, Bihar and Bengal have such institutions and there is no reason why the provincial agricultural produce. A few agricultural purchase and sale societies have been started all over the country. But these not being in touch with the big marketing centres are not able to render very useful service to their members. Wholesale purchase and sale societies at the presidency towns with branches all over the presidencies is an ideal, but till that is done, your banks might help the societies by starting shops and manure and seed depots. That this can be done is borne out by the experience of the Bombay Provincial Bank. At branches of the Bank, arrangements are made to keep improved agricultural implements and also artificial manures like sulphate of ammonia. The Bank also undertakes to buy good seed and oil cake manure from its societies. With its large financial resources, the Bank is able to do this work in a way which perhaps a small central bank may not be able to do. But an attempt may well be made by at least some of these banks to keep stock of seed, agricultural implements, manures, etc. Similarly, we have made arrangements at the branches situated in canal areas and in the other centres to sell jaggery and other produce in the most favourable market. Half a dozen of these shops have, after experience was gained of their working, already been converted into separate purchase and sale organizations.

If we put co-operation on a higher level and do not confine our views to the narrow field of rural and urban, or credit and non-credit societies we can serve our country by keeping off revolutionary influences and by helping our brothers to lead happy and healthy lives full of peace and goodwill towards their brothers. The question is whether we and our younger generation will rise to this ideal. I have still sufficient of spirit of hopefulness left in me and I pray that we all may be able to carry on the work which we have already begun in our own humble manner.

CASTE DISPUTE CASE

—:o:—

PT. RAMAKANT MALAVIYA SUCCEEDS IN APPEAL

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

Pandit Ramakant Malaviya, son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who had appealed against the decree of the Munsiff of Allahabad awarding Rs. 300 as damages against him and eleven others of his caste in the suit brought by Pandit Satnarain Malaviya, claiming damages for alleged libel, has succeeded on appeal. The case was known as the Malaviya caste dispute case. The appellate Court dismissed the suit holding that the statement about eating at the house of an outcaste, complained of, was not false, and that the occasion for its publication was a privileged one.—A. P.

WHITE DOMINATION IN KENYA

Serious Menace to Indians

EUROPEANS TO LOOK AFTER NATIVE INTERESTS

Hilton Young Commissions Finding

Bombay, Jan. 25.

"From the meagre summary of the Sir Hilton Young Commission recommendations issued to the press, one finds that the White Settlers of Kenya have scored once over all communities and got what they desired" declared Mr. R. J. Udani, Honorary Secretary Indian Chamber of Commerce, London and spokesman of Kenya deputation of 1927 to England in a press interview.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

The situation as far as Indians are concerned said Mr. Udani is very serious and unless politicians and businessmen in India wake up Kenya will be lost to us. I therefore suggest that immediate attention of the Government of India should be drawn to this matter by the members of the Legislative Assembly and I also request the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce to take up this matter, because primarily a matter like this affects trade and business of many Indian merchants in India as well as abroad. I further request all the members of the Assembly to support the resolution which is going to be moved by Mr. K. C. Roy and to request the Government to inform the Imperial Government that no steps should be taken till they receive the final views of the Indian Government. The Indians in East Africa should be asked to send a deputation here to meet the members of the Legislative Assembly and after hearing them, a joint deputation should be formed and sent to England and Sir Mahomed Habibullah our popular Emigration member should be asked to lead it.

GOVERNOR'S THREAT TO RESIGN.

To understand the actual position, one has got to go back to the events which took place during 1927 in Kenya and also the discussions that went on secretly at the Colonial Governors Conference, which was held in London.

The White settlers of Kenya were feeling uneasy on account of various attacks made on their methods by persons such as Dr. Norman Leys and Manchester Guardian, and therefore they wanted to curtail the power of the Imperial Government to interfere in various policies laid down by them to exploit Africans and close doors against Indians. For that reason they gave clear instructions to Sir Edward Grigg who threatened to resign if these demands were not granted. Somehow or other this news leaked out and consequently America and Germany strongly disapproved the idea of including Tanganyika in the proposed Federation. It was also reported that Canada intimated to the Imperial Government that such a federation could not be formed without first submitting the matter to the Imperial Conference.

BEGINNING OF WHITE DOMINATION

With a view to placate all these critics the Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Hilton Young was appointed. The recommendation of the Commission if put into practice would give the White Settlers unofficial majority of the Kenya Council and would also place on the whole affair of directing the native policies in their hands which would mean that in future, since such power would be vested in the High Commissioner, the Imperial Government will not interfere; in other wordsit is the beginning of the Federation and white domination and thus ruthless exploitation of other coloured races. The recommendation confirmed the worst fear entertained by other races, and it must be, therefore, stated that these recommendations are not based on justice and fair play; for example Europeans would be nominated by the Government in the Council to look after Natives' interests.

PAST EXPERIENCE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The Commission, while admitting the claims of Indians to common Franchise, have thrown the whole subject into the melting pot and have asked the various settled communites to settle this questios among themselves. Whether the white settlers will give effect to the suggestion made therein is yet to be seen, but, in view of the bitter experience of 1923 when the Wood Winterton agreement was thrown overboard, it is doubtful that Indians would ever get a Common Roll.

The Governors of other territories shall have to, in future, take their instructions from the High Commissioner and as such it is likely that Kenya would pursue their policy of closing the doors against Indians in various territories. If the Yilton Young recommendatioss are carried out, the white settlers through the High Commissioner will be the real controllers of the destinies of Indians and African and that the Imperial Government or even the Indian Government will have no power to interfere with them.

PREPARED TO ACCEPT ARBITRATTORS' AWARD

IN GUJRAT GINNING MILL STRIKE

MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION'S THREAT

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

The Secretary of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association wrote a letter last night to the Agent, Gujrat Ginning Mill, stating that the latter must carry out the award of the arbitrators in the Gujrat Ginning Mill dispute, and as he had failed to do so, a special generaf meeting of the Millowners' Association would be held on Monday to consider what disciplinary action should be taken against him. It is understood that after the receipt of this letter, Sheth Maneklal, the Agent of the Gujrat Ginning Mill, went to Mr. Gandhi and told him that he was prepared to accept the award of the arbitrators and asked for Mr. Gandhi's help in removing the difficulties in carrying it out. In view of this, the Labour Union has suspended all the propaganda which it had decided to carry out to-day against the Gujrat Ginning Mill.—A. P.

—:o:—

SOCIAL BOYCOTT OF BLACKLEGS URGED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

The procession of leaders and representatives of the workpeople of the local mills terminated at the office of the Labour Union where they were addressed by Shrimati Anasuyaben, President of the Labour Union and Mr. Shankerlal Bankera Anasuyaben exhorted them to be brave and do nothing that would bring disgrace to Mahatma Gandhi who was their Guru. Mr. Shankerlal Banker advised them to enforce social boycott against those blacklegs who were working in the Gujarat Ginning Mill, despite the award of the arbitrators. If need be, he said, men women and children should be down before the gates of the Gujarat Ginning Mill and allow none including the Agent Sheth Maneklal to enter the mill.

MILLOWNERS' COMMITTEE' MEETING.

A meeting of the Committee of the Millowners Association was held this evening to consider the situation created by the Gujarat Ginning Mill. It was decided to call a special general meeting of the association on Monday—A. P.

REMOVE PRINCIPAL SHIRRAS

—:o:—

LETTER TO BOMBAY M.L.C.'S.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION IN EDUCATION MINISTER

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

The Secretary of the Citizens' Advisory Committee formed in connection with the strike at the Gujarat College, has written a letter to all members of the Bombay Legislative Council, saying that there can be no real peace in the College unless the man at the top is changed. He states that not a term has passed when the students have not expressed their disapproval of the treatment they received and that they have been finally goaded to direct action by the acts of the head of the College.

Mr. J. O. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., has written a letter to the Minister of Education stating that he will bring a motion of no-confidence in the Minister if Principal Shirras is not removed from the College within four days.—A. P.

AMERICANO-JAPANESE ANTI LIQUOR TREATY

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Washington—The Senate has ratified the treaty between the United States and Japan to prevent smuggling of liquor into the United States.—Reuter.

THE PEACE PACT

—:o:—

POLAND AND SOVIET PROPOSALS

—:o:—

LONDON Jan. 27.

Bukharest—With regard to the Russian proposal to conclude a treaty equivalent to the Kellogg Pact with Poland, Poland has agreed to the recent Rumanian suggestion that Poland should not sign the document except in company with Rumania. Difficulty has now arisen over the Russian reservations to the treaty which are said to involve alteration in the text of the pact.—Reuter.

SURAT, Jan. 26.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. D. D. Cooper, having admitted the appeal of Dr. M. M. Raeji, President of the local Hindu Mahasabha, who was convicted under Section 153-A, I.P.C., on the charge of creating illfeeling between two classes of His Majesty's subjects (Hindus and Mohammadans) and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment, has fixed the 16th February for its hearing.—A. P.

MAHALUXMI PARK

—:o:—

IS IT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC USE?

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. NARIMAN AND COMMISSIONER

The following is Mr. Nariman's rejoinder to Mr. Dalal's reply to his original letter:—

Dear Mr. Dalal,

I have received your D.O. of 16th instant with the accompaniments in reply to my letter of the 17th on the above subject.

Having waited for more than a week for a reply, I communicated to the Press with a view to draw the attention of the officials concerned, and I am glad to note that the publication had the desired and expected effect as on that very day I received your reply which was awaited so long and it also appeared in the Press the next morning. The statement in your letter that all the assertions in my letter are incorrect is very amazing and unjustifiable. The letter from the Secretary of the Turf Club dated the 16th May 1928 to the Municipal Commissioner (a copy of which you have kindly sent to me along with your letter) entirely corroborates my statement in the first letter and shows that the complaint raised by me in that letter is perfectly justified and legitimate.

TURF CLUB LETTER.

I may draw your attention to the following relevant paragraph in the said letter of the Secretary of the Turf Club, viz., "In November 1927 the Turf Club invited applications by public advertisement in the Bombay English and Vernacular papers from Athletic Clubs, Institutions, Schools, etc., for sites for recreation purposes, either in the park or on the playing fields. Thirteen such applications were received, two of which were subsequently withdrawn. Representatives of the Clubs, etc., applying inspected the sites available with me in person, and I found that, owing to the facilities for access being greater by reason of their proximity to Mahalaxui Station, the sites in the playing fields are more in demand than those in the park. An application has, however, been received from the Willingdon Sports Club for the lay-out of a few golf holes in the Park, and it is proposed to comply with this request, and as there is at present no other demand for recreation on this site. Ample room will be available, however, for other Sports when required....."

You do not seriously suggest that the Turg Club has carried out the terms of laying a Public Park and Garden for the benefit of all the rate-payers by spending a large sum in laying out an extensive Golf Link, exclusive for the members of the Willingdon Sports Club.

HAPPY FAMILY ARRANGEMENT.

I do not know whether you are a member of either or both of these institutions, namely, the Turf Club and the Willingdon Sports Club; but according to my information both these Cubs are sister institutions having a sort of amalgamation and to a large extent a common membership. Perhaps the Secretary of the Turf Club who permitted the Golf Link for the Willingdon Sports Club in preference to several other clubs, schools, etc., is himself a member of the Willingdon Club. Thus, by a happy family arrangement the park that is allotted for the benefit of the public at large ultimately comes to be mainly monopolised and utilised indirecly by the Turf Club and its associates.

Although I am not a golf player myself and I do not understand this apparently meaningless game—still by watching the game played, I noticed that golf is not a game that can be confined to a small limited plot like tennis or badmington or even cricket, and the players will certainly encroach upon the whole park making it practically impossible and also dangerous for other games within that large area. Besides, I do not understand why the management and control of Public Parks and Gardens should vest in the Secretary of the Turf Club instead of in the Municipality and why an application should be made to a private club for permission to use and occupy this public park for purposes for which it was intended.

ALLEGED SINISTER ATTEMPT.

From the facts admitted by the Secretary of the Turf Club in his letter that preference was given to Willingdon Club and other applications from other Clubs and School were turned down, it is clear that a sinister attempt was made—I am sorry to state with the connivance of officials—to appropriate the area for the benefit of the particular favourite Club and depriving the public of its legitimate rights and benefits.

If you will refer to my original letter, you will find that my complaint was not that the Turf Club had not spent the stipulated amount but that the amount was spent not for the benefit of the public but for themselves. In your reply you quietly gloss over the principal issue about the Golf Link and have come to a surprising conclusion that as the Turf Club had spent the stipulated amount they had carried out the terms and therefore the assertions in my letter were incorrect. I had kept this matter over till your arrival expecting a better treatment of such a public question, but I regret that your attitude has equally been disappointing.

REMOVE GOLF HOLES AND MOLES

Now that the public and the members of the Youth League have been appraised of their rights, I may assure you that they will not need the advice and recommendations of the Municipal Commissioner or any other official nor will they wait for permission from any official of the Turf Club, but will, whenever they feel inclined, occupy the rea to engage their minds, as you suggest, both with healthful physical recreation as well as healthy political demonstrations. In the meantime, you will please take early steps to take over the control and management of the public park and garden from the Turf Club, and also to remove the obstruction caused by the "few Golf holes and moles, and prevent any exclusive occupation and encroachment either by the Willingdon Club or the Governor's Body Guard who are also similarly using this park for their equally dangerous equestrian sport.

May I also suggest that two or three placards should be exhibited in prominent parts of this park indicating that they are public park and garden as the public seems to be under the impression that these are private grounds of the W.I.T.C.

Thanking you in anticipation for your prompt attention in this matter.

Yours truly,
K. F. NARIMAN.

A. R. Dalal, Esq., I.C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner,
Bombay.

COMMISSIONER DALAL'S LETTER

With reference to the letter addressed by Mr. K. F. Nariman to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, threatening occupation of the public park at Mahaluxmi by volunteers of the Youth League, in case the Western India Turf Club refused to admit the public to the park, the Commissioner, Mr. A. R. Dalal has sent the following reply to Mr. Nariman

Dear Mr. Nariman,

With reference to your letter dated 17th January 1929 regarding the agreement with the Western India Turf Club, I forward herewith a printed report of the Sub-Committee of the Markets and Gardens Committee on the subject with its accompaniments. You will notice therefore that the subject was raised on the Corporation Resolution No. 7015 of 10th October 1927 and the late Commissioner, Mr. Clayton, had satisfied himself that the Club had reasonably carried out all the terms of the agreement. After a personal inspection of the area, the Sub-Committee stated in their report dated 12th December 1928 that they are satisfied that the terms of the agreement have been carried out satisfactorily by the Turf Club.''' The report has been approved by the Markets and Gardens Committee and will come up before the Corporation on the February Agenda.

You will see from the report that all your assertions in the letter under reference are incorrect. The Turf Club have spent a considerably larger amount on the laying out of the area for the park and playing fields than they agreed upon to do and have actually laid out a larger area than was incumbent upon them under the agreement. The loan of Rs. 10 lakhs referred to by you has also been taken by the Municipality. I myself inspected the site about a month ago and satisfied myself personally that the terms of the agreement had been carried out. It seems that while you were aware of the Resolution of the Corporation of 1919, you were un-acquainted with the subsequent developments.

I called for the papers in the case from the Development Engineer immediately on receipt of your letter, but did not receive them till now. It was my intention to explain the facts personally to you, but I see that without waiting for my reply, you have rushed into the press for reasons with which I am not concerned. If the members of the Youth League choose to disport themselves on the park and playing fields under your leadership, the Turf Club which has spent a large sum of money in laying out the park and playing fields expressly for the public and who complain that they are not being made use of by the public in sufficiently large numbers, should welcome them. I would go further and recommend you to advise the members of the Youth League to take up some of the plots laid out by the Club so as to engage their minds in healthful recreation.—Yours etc.

(Sd.) A. R. DALAL

MR. NARIMAN'S ORIGINAL LETTER

17th January, 1929.

The Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay.

Dear Sir, I desire to bring the following facts to your notice with a view to take action as you think proper in the matter.

From the records of the Municipal Corporation, you will find that so far back as 31st July, 1919, a report was made by a certain Committee with regard to leasing out the newly filled in and reclaimed land at Mahaluxmi to the Turf Club at a certain rental, and I believe by resolution No. 4921 dated the 18th September, 1919, the Corporation accepted the above report and the said land was leased out to the Turf Club for racing purposes under certain conditions. I wish to draw your attention to the following conditions "b", "c", "d" and "e", which are pertaining and relevant to the subject matter:—

TURF CLUB'S CONDITIONS.

By clause (b), the Turf Club had undertaken to lay out a public park and garden at the expense of the Club on that part of the land not required for their purposes.

Under clause (c), the whole area was to be kept open to the public throughout the year except on racing days, including the land lying inside the Race Course as open playing field to be maintained at the expense of the Turf Club.

Under clause (e) the estimated cost of laying the public park was about a lakh of rupees and annual upkeep charges of Rs. 30,000 were to be borne by the Turf Club in addition to the annual rental of Rs. 50,000 for the land occupied.

Besides that, I also remember that the Turf Club had agreed to give the Municipality a loan up to Rs. 10 lakhs at 5 per cent. payable after 10 or 20 years, and I remember that Mr. C. N. Wadia and Major Hugh acted as representatives on behalf of the Turf Club and had an interview with our Committee before these terms were agreed upon and the terms were to be given effect to about two years after the filling in was completed and the land was handed over to the Turf Club.

WAITING IN VAIN.

This resolution, you will find, was passed so far back as 18th September 1919 and the period of two years within which the terms were to be complied with have long past; still, I regret to note, that your predecessor in office, Mr. Clayton, took no steps whatever to enforce these conditions against the Turf Club for the benefit of the rate-payers and the public. I was watching and waiting for a considerable time to see as to when the Turf Club would give effect to these terms and some time back, I was rather surprised to find that instead of laying out a public park and garden for the benefit of the rate payers in general, a large track of the said land in front of the Willingdon Sports Club was re soiled with green turf and fitted up for a Golf Link, probably for the benefit of the members of the Willingdon Sports Club, perhaps as a continuation of the Link attached to the compound in the premises of the said Club, thus depriving the public of the benefit and enjoyment of a park and garden to which they were entitled under the terms of the argeement referred to above.

A PRESERVE FOR ARISTOCRATS.

The other conditions are also not fulfilled. As far as I can see, no part of this land is thrown open as public park or garden; nor the stipulated amount of Rs. 1 lakh spent on laying out the said park nor Rs. 30,000 annually for its upkeep. The whole of the large track is practically occupied by the Aristocracies and patrons and visitors of the Turf Club alone, either for their morning rides or for other recreation purposes confined to them alone.

I hope, therefore, you will look into this matter urgently and not allow the rights of the citizens, particularly of the poorer rate-payers, to be trampled upon and encroached by the Aristocrats, and the clearly defined and agreed terms to be thus set at naught by the influential body like the Turf Club. These conditions were particularly imposed in order to give the benefit of a public park and garden to the northern residents of the City, who unfortunately have not the benefit of such recreation or open grounds and you will also see the condition about the loan of Rs. 10 lakhs being fulfilled as the rate fixed at 5 per cent, is more favourable than the 6 per cent. charged by the Government and thus a large amount of saving can be effected by enforcing the said condition also.

I so far did not draw the attention of your predecessor, but I am taking this early opportunity of addressing you on the subject with a sincere hope that you will take immediate steps to have these conditions on behalf of the citizens duly falfilled.

As a resolution on the subject would take longer time for fulfilment I have addressed you direct with a view to have the matter expedited, and you will find the Corporation resolution on the subject is already on record, and I believe the said conditions are final.

TEXT OF RUSSO-YEMEN TREATY

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EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Moscow:—"Izvestia" publishes the text of the treaty between Soviet Russia and Yemen, providing for the establishment of normal official relations between the two countries on a friendly basis. The Soviet recognises the full and absolute independence of Yemen. The latter Government emphasises that it values the friendship of the Soviet not only with Yemen but towards other Nations in the East. The Treaty provides for the exchange of diplomatic missions as soon as Yemen admits any diplomatic representatives. Citizens of both the countries are entitled to conduct commercial operations in the territory of the other State provided the laws of the respective countries are fully observed. The duration of treaty will be one decade. It is declared that the treaty is a preliminary step to the development and extension of economic relations between the two countries.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY SESSION

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

PARTY LEADERS REACH DELHI TO-DAY

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

A large number of members of the Assembly arrived here to-day from several provinces. There has so far been no proposal for an adjournment motion for Monday although it was whispered in the lobbies yesterday that an attempt might be made if there was a good attendance to move the adjournment of the House in connection with the bombing accident at Jamrud.

Party leaders are expected to arrive here to-morrow. Interest for the moment centres round Mr. Harbilas Sarda's child marriage bill. Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhary has given notice of an amendment urging its non-application to Mussalmans.

Rev. Chatterjee has tabled another amendment, which, if adopted, will probably save the bill from being defeated. It is to the effect that the bill should be extended to provinces where the provincial legislatures give their assent by a clear majority.

The situation created recently in Lahore by a Jatha of ex-service men will be raised in the Assembly through a question by Col. Crawford himself, an ex-service Army officer. He will ask for a fuller statement of the position.

UTKAL.

Pandit Nilkantha Das who is a strong advocate of formation of Utkal into a province has given notice of a resolution urging the Government to de-limit the Oriya speaking tracts in Madras, Central Provinces, Bengal and Behar and Orissa with a view to forming a province of Utkal in the coming Commonwealth of India.

Rev. Chatterjee has given notice of a number of questions. He will ask Government whether the recent statement of Mr. C. F. Andrews to the effect that the Government opium factory at Ghazipur is manufacturing morphine and heroin and is exporting them to foreign countries is correct; if so whether it has been for purely medicinal purposes only. He will further ask Government to state if it is a fact that while Singhalese as British subjects are eligible for entry into Indian Civil Services British Indian subjects are not eligible for Ceylonese Civil Services; if so whether Government will press for the removal of this grievance or declare Singhalese candidates ineligible for the Indian Civil Service. Rev. Chatterjee will also ask Government to state whether they have submitted any proposals to the Simon Commission for an extension of the Delhi Province and whether Government are considering this question in view of widespead demand in Delhi and its environment for an extension of the province.

The agenda for Tuesday mentions that after the Sarda's Child Marriage Bill Mr. Neogy will move for a Select Committee to consider his bill amending the Inland Steam Vessels Act and his bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

Moulvi Mohammad Yakub will move for a Select Committee to consider his Bill to regulate and improve law reports. —A. P.

ENEMIES OF SOCIAL REFORMS ACTIVE

WOMAN'S ALLEGED FORCED CONFINEMENT IN HER HOUSE

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHERIASARAI, Jan. 25.

There is an Ashram in village Majhaulia in Darbhanga District which encourages the abolition of the Purdah system. A few days ago, an inhabitant of the village joined the Ashram with his wife. The opponents of the movement, thereupon grew wild, and two inmates of the Ashram were beaten. They also compelled, it is said, the newly admitted lady to leave the Ashram. She is now confined in her house, and cannot visit the Ashram but she should be attacked. The authorities of the Ashram also cannot help her against this forced confinement as they are opposed to asking for the aid of the police in such matters.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

AN AMAZING DECISION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day was the last day of automatically closing the transactions in F. G. M. G. Bengal and Fine M. G. Oomra under the aegis of the East India Cotton Association in respect of December/January delivery for the said kinds of cotton. The Board of the E.I.C.A. which met to-day has declared that all outstanding transactions in Bengal Cotton would be closed at the rate of Rs. 271 per candy while those in Oomras would be closed at the rate of Rs. 316 per candy. There being no buying—in rule under the memorandum and articles of the Association of the E.I.C.A. nor under the rules framed and sanctioned by the Bombay Government under the Cotton Contract Act 14 of 1922 all the open transactions which would run if not in 6 at least in five figures would be all automatically closed or if I so mention in parlance of the day would be automatically cut under the flat of the Board. Would any one enlighten me what else could be the nature of these so-called hedges and hedge contracts if they are not to be styled as automatic cut, but the worst feature of this year is that there are no buyers of Bengal Cotton, the stock is rotting and still the Board has fixed a penalty of Rs. 25 per candy for non-tendering. This arbitrary mode of dispensing with an imposing the penalty at the sweet will of the Board has been a source of the greatest scandal known in the annals of the cotton trade of Bombay ever since the E.I.C.A. has come into existence. This has brought about the ruin of cotton growers and has helped in filling the coffers of the speculators and the foreign exploiters of India. Would the Board of the E.I.C.A. place before the public any grounds of justification for levying Rs. 25 penalty for the closing transactions of the day, in absence of the same? These rules authorising such illegal penalties should be mended in the interest of India. It is high time that those rules and the Act under which they are working, were amended.—Yours, etc.,

"COTTON-GROWER"

Bombay, Jan. 25.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the Bombay University Circular sent to the Headmasters of the Registered High Schools re the Headmasters' constituency created by the Reformed Constitution, I beg to make the following suggestions:—

The constituency is allotted 5 seats in the Senate, almost all of which are likely to go to the big single cities like Bombay, Poona and Karachi, where they have a very big number of Registered Schools in a body. It is only natural that the Headmasters there should be well-known in their easily approachable and numerically large circle. So I place before the Headmasters of the mofussil schools the expediency of approaching the University for a division of the seats between Cutch-Kathiawad, Gujarat, Bombay, Maharashtra and Sindh—one for each.

That is for the seats already allotted, but I consider the number inadequate and propose to increase it to ten. Then also the division should be something like this: 2 for Bombay City, 1 for Poona City and 1 for Maharashtra rural, 2 for Gujarat, 1 for Karachi City and 1 for Sindh rural, 2 for Cutch-Kathiawad including Baroda in Kathiawad and Agency thus: 1 for Headmasters and 1 for heads of the several Educational Departments.

Anyhow I press the claim of Cutch-Kathiawad, combined as above, for one seat out of the five seats already allotted, in view of the peculiar situation of the diverse independent Educational Departments in the peninsulas. I request the Educational Heads and the Headmasters in Cutch-Kathiawad to joint in a sort of permanent federation to make themselves felt outside in such cases and to create an 'esprit-de-corps' among themselves.—Yours, etc.,

H. R. M.

Kathiawad, Jan. 21.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT (POLITICAL) CONFERENCE

—:o:—

The Third Suburban District (Political) Conference has been decided to be held this year at Bandra. The importance of this Conference is all the more in view of the fact that means have to be divided for the furtherence of the Congress programme as laid down at Calcutta in the District. The executive Council of the Bandra Congress Committee met on the 12th inst., to consider the different questions pertaining to the organisation of the Conference.. The Council formed itself into a Reception Committee and passed the following resolutions:—

(1) That any one paying Rs. 2 is entitled to be a member of the Reception Committee whether he is a member of a Congress Committee or not (2) That only a member of a Congress Committee in the Suburban District will be entitled to be a delegate on payment of Re. 1 and on production of certificate from the local Committee of his being a Congress member. (3) That the Conference be held on two consecutive days in the middle of March preferably on a Saturday and Sunday or other holidays if any. (4) That the Conference be held in the open yard of the New Patkar Blocks, Turner Road, Bandra. (5) That the names of Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, N. C. Kelkar, and M. R. Jaykar be proposed for the presidentship of the Conference and the village Congress Committees in the District be asked to intimate their choice. (6) That the next meeting of the Reception Committee be held on the 1st Sunday of the next month. (7) That Messrs. D. N. Wandrekar and S. B. Kudalkar be provisionally appointed Secretaries of the Reception Committee.

The office of the Reception Committee is located in the office of the Bandra Congress Committee, Old Patkar Blocks, Ghodbundar Road, Bandra.

THE WEATHER

GENERAL RAINFALL

POONA, Jan. 27.

Yesterday's low pressure area has moved to the Central Provinces. It has caused nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces and Central India, and local rain in East Punjab, East Rajputana and Gujarat, with a few falls in Bengal, West Central Provinces and Kashmir.

A few falls are also reported from Malabar.

The temperature is markedly below the normal along the frontier and the Western Himalayas and is falling in the plains of north-west India and in the central parts of the country.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gaya two inches, Daltongunj and Patna a half, Darjeeling, Ranchi and Hazaribagh a quarter, Bareilly two, Benares, Cawnpore, Jubbulpore and Mussooree one and a half, Allahabad, Lucknow and Sutna one, Gorakhpur, Jhansi and Dehra Dun three-quarters, Bahraich, Roorkee, Neemuch, Nowgong and Mukteswar a half each, Dharampur two, Dalhousie one and a half, Ambala, Simla and Dwarka a half, Sonamarg, Udaipur and Deesa a quarter, and Cochin three.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in East Punjab, West United Provinces and Rajputana, but is likely to continue to be widespread from East United Provinces and Central India to Bengal, with extension into Assam, the Konkan and north Bombay Deccan.—A. P.

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FEDERAL FINANCE IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6).

and functions like Defence, Foreign Relations, national credit, uniformity of treatment in matters of Commerce, Industry, Transport and Medium of Exchange —all making for unifying influences—are distinctly within the province of this Government, leaving most of the Socialistic and developmental functions to smaller units like the Provincial Governments or the States. Prof. Shah after covering the whole ground of the evolutionary process witnessed by all the outstanding Federal Governments of the world in this matter of demarcation of functions warns the reader that no immutable, stereotyped line of division of functions can ever be struck; for times and circumstances may necessitate a little change here and there. But the essence of the Federal Government lies exactly in the fact that there are two different but at the same time harmoniously blended spheres of Government.

ESSENTIALS OF FEDERAL FINANCE.

Given the data regarding functions, immediately the question arises "How do we finance each of these spheres of Government?" Whereas the Meston Settlement like most of the Government of India measures looked at this question of first-rate importance like the allocation of Revenues purely from the point of view of administrative convenience, the vested interests of the Central Government and the immediate need of the hour, Prof. Shah, consistent with the scientific treatment of the whole problem, goes to the root of the matter by giving a most lucid exposition of the principles that should guide the statesman in making a division of sources of Revenue for the two spheres of Government. In thirteen paragraphs covering about twenty pages, the fundamentals are discussed by the author in which the modern reader easily traces the influence of Prof. Adams—the first enunciator of the essentials of Federal Finance. Prof. Shah may have appropriately acknowledged this debt, if he really owes it to him. It may be that great minds think alike; but where Adams is provokingly brief or treats this important matter as a mere "aside", Prof. Shah very rightly gives the utmost emphasis to this part of his theme which undoubtedly places the book on a higher plane. These principles are in the nature of the laws of a science, departure from which often leads the administrator into a muddle not easily admitting of room for extrication. As far as possible, a clear-cut division of sources of Revenue is desirable to enable the two sphere of Government to live within their own. This division of sources should again be so devised that each sphere finds its revenue in the very functions it has to perform and out of the public fund or wealth towards the creation of which it largely contributes. Thus the Central Government being responsible for the uniformity of measures for the growth of Commerce and Industry has a specially fruitful field of finance in Customs and Excise. Then again, in the provision it makes for a medium of exchange and facilities of communication, transport and other developmental departments more or less of the nature of monopolistic undertakings, the Central Government has another substantial slice of revenue. Agricultural and personal incomes, forest and irrigational enterprises, and judicial stamps, licences and fees may safely be allocated to the Provincial Exchequer, the Government of which stands for the promotion of the welfare and amenities of life guaranteed to people by every civilised Provincial or State Government. The old idea of assigning revenues on the principle of direct taxation to the Provincial or State Government and indirect taxation to the Central or the Federal is not quite operative in the present times; and Prof. Seligman's very noteworthy contributions on this subject have largely influenced the western statesmanship not to insist too much on this division as the direct taxation often creeps imperceptibly into indirect and vice versa. Prof. Shah treats each of these points exhaustively, often illuminating the exposition of the principle with a copious reference to conditions prevailing in the Federal Governments all over the world. Like all upright economists, the "Vanias" of India, as Sir Chunilal Mehta once said in the Legislative Council, who feel strongly that not a pie of public money should be spent irregularly or unjustifiably, he insists at the end of his first lecture on a sound system of independent audit; and to this important subject he devotes one full lecture which will be taken up by the present reviewer in due course.

The next article will deal with Prof. Shah's analysis of the evolution of the different heads of Revenue and Expenditure in India itself.

(To Be Continued).

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THE SECRET OF THE SKIES

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

and having within him an unconquerable spirit, he could not rest till he had brought all things into subjection. What a day of vast import it was when the first man rode upon the fierce and powerful brute we call the horse—but daring he essayed and conquered, and civilisation advanced another gigantic stride. Conquest followed conquest, but ever the air remained, laughing at mankind's attempts to harness the last wild power of a half-chained Nature. Man watched the wheeling birds, and dreamed his dreams, then backing the blank cheque of an idea with courage and invention he realised the impossible, and rode the wings of the wind. The scientific journals of the last fifty years are littered up with the rubbish which has accumulated in the course of the struggle. The maxim flying machine; a balloon with oars; a balloon with a sail (this set off for the pole, and has never been heard of again) free balloons, and dirigibles (non-rigid, semi-rigid, and rigid), the glider, the winged man, the aeroplane (monoplane, biplane, tri-plane, multiplane), ornithopter, helicopter; and, born but yesterday, aerogirder. Many of the craft, in the above list have proved to be failures; but some are still with us to-day. They too will pass as man presses on towards perfection; but each and every one marks a milestone on the way to conquest.

With the day of final defeat for the air drawing rapidly in sight, man is already looking out for another sphere of activity. Like Alexander the Great he ever sighs for fresh worlds to conquer. The ether yet remains to challenge his daring spirit. Is it possible that mankind five thousand years hence may think of the interstellar voyage in much the same way as we to-day regard the Atlantic flight? The answer lies hidden in the womb of the future, and he would be a daring prophet who would venture on an answer.

THE "CHILDREN'SNEWS"

The "Children's News" and illustrated English monthly for boys and girls, issued from Delhi every month completes its fifth year of useful public service with its December issue. From January among its editors are two ladies, Miss M. Amery, B. A. and Mrs. Hamid Ali (Chairman, All-India Women's Educational Reforms) and three gentlemen, Mr. Raman Pandit Anant Narayan and [illegible] K. R. S. Narayana.

AKALI LEADERS ARRESTED

—:o:—

REPORTED SUSPENSION OF A MAGISTRATE

AMRITSAR, Jan. 26.

The Akali situation in Patiala territory shows no signs of improvement. According to the latest information received by the Akali Dal, Sardar Gulabadansingh (General Secretary of the Akali Jatha of Ludhiana, Sardar Puransingh, Harditsingh Jathedar of Ludhiana and Sardar Trioksingh are reported to have been arrested by the Patiala State when they were going to attend a chinarthal Diwan.

The local "Akali" understands that Raja Sir Dayakishen Kaul, a former Prime Minister of Patiala has gone there to advise the State authorities in the matter of the present trouble. The paper also reports the suspension of a magistrate who is alleged not to have taken timely action against the Akalis. The State army is reported to be patrolling those areas where Akali leaders are holding meetings.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cawnpore.—The annual general meeting of the Indian Sugar Producers' Association was held here on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Taylor. The report of the Committee reviewing the sugar conditions and prices during the past year and the estimated production for the future was adopted and accounts passed. A new committee was formed Mr. B. L. Gray being elected Chairman, Mr. D. H. Peel Yates Vice-Chairman and Mr. J. G. Ryan, Secretary.—A. P.

New Delhi, January 26.—The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has forfeited every copy of the newspaper "Karnati" published at Delhi as, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner certain articles published by it are objectionable.

A film entitled "The loves of a Moghal Prince" is banned in the Delhi Province. —A. P.

Madras, Jan. 26.—The Conference of representatives of tenants and landlords of Malabar convened by Government to come to a settlement over the tenancy bill drafted by the Raghaviah Committee reassembled at the Secretariat to-day. Sir Norman Majoribanks, the Revenue Member, who presided placed before the Conference the Government proposals, which are confidential.—A. P.

Rangoon, Jan. 26.—At the Rangoon University Boat Club regatta held this evening, H. E. the Governor in the course of a speech before giving away the prizes expressed great pleasure to open the barge and boat houses and to wit[illegible] the [illegible]. P.

NAGPUR COTTON MARKET RULES

—:o:—

ADJOURNMENT OF C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Jan. 25.

In the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day, Mr. Kaparde's resolution, recommending to the Government to take steps to constitute the Marathi speaking tracts of the Central Provinces and Berar into a separate province met with opposition from official and non-official members and Mr. Khaparde withdrew the resolution.

Mrs Anasuyabai Kale moved that the legal age of marriage for girls should be raised to fourteen, and for boys, to 18. Seth Mathuradas Mehta expressed dissent from the proposition on the ground that it would affect the religion of the people. The resolution however met with full support from the House and was carried without a division.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. Fuley moved the adjournment of the business of the Council for discussing the situation created by the introduction of the new cotton market rules by the Nagpur Municipality (which he alleged would cause loss to tenants at the market and the public) and the "failure of the local Government" to move in the matter. In the course of discussion of the motion, Mr. Pradhan, Vice Chairman of the Municipality, supplied information relating to the bye-laws. Mr. Gowan said that he had assumad charge of the transferred departments very recently and assured the House that he would look into the matter early.

The motion was carried. The Council then adjourned sine die.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

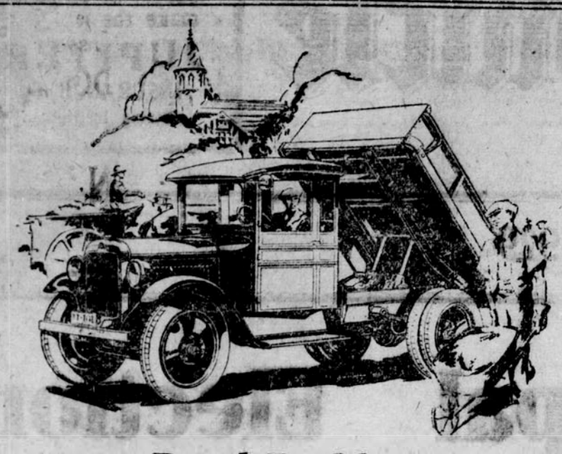
—:o:—

Lt. Col. F. C. C. Balfour Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, resigns his appointment on 28th January when he leaves for Soudan to rejoin his permanent post as Assistant Political Secretary there. Major T. N. Watson, Commandant, Governor's Body Guard, will officiate till the middle of next month when Captain Wilbraham who has been appointed permanent Military Secretary will arrive from England.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Maliarana of Danta at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes lunched with the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah at the Willingdon Sports Club on Saturday.

Commander and Mrs. Guy Monerieffe dined at Government House Bombay on



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GOVERNMENT'S GRANT TO UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

PLEA FOR A GENEROUS SCALE

PROPOSITION CARRIED IN SENATE

370 more graduates received their degrees from the Vice-Chancellor on Saturday afternoon when a special convocation was held for the purpose.

The Vice-Chancellor in the meeting of the Senate which was held after the Convocation was over referred to the death of Dr. R. Scott, which took place recently and said the deceased was, for many years, connected with the Wilson College and was a member of the Senate and Syndicate in which capacity he rendered valuable services to the University and education in general in this Presidency. On behalf of the Senate, he said, he would communicate their condolence to the family of the deceased.

The Senate then nominated Dr. N. A. F. Moos and Dr. A. R. Normund as representatives of the University on the Advisory Committee on the Royal Institute of Science for a period of three years and approved of the resolution of Dr. R. N. Ranina to grant the application of Prince Vikramsinghrao Powar of Dewas for a certificate of eligibility for admission to the Junior B.A. class with retrospective effect from November 1928.

VERIFYING FEE.

Consideration was then given to the Syndicate's report on the following resolution moved by Dr. Viegas at the Senate meeting held on the 22nd September 1928, and referred by the Senate to the Syndicate for report :—

"That the Senate is strongly of opinion that the fee of Rs. 25 charged for verifying marks under each head at the School Leaving Examination is excessive and should be reduced to Re. 1 and to a maximum of Rs. 5 under all the heads of the Examination."

"The Syndicate considered the levy of a fee of Rs. 25 for verifying whether the answers of a candidate in a head of the Examination have been examined and marked or not, very necessary and recommended that the levy be continued.

Principal K. B. Marzban moved:

"That the Syndicate's report on the subject of Dr. Viegas's resolution regarding a reduction of the fee charged for verifying marks at the School Leaving Examination be approved and adopted and that the School Leaving Examination Board be empowered to continue charging a fee of Rs. 25 for the verification of marks under each head of passing at the School Leaving Examination."

Dr. A. G. Viegas opposed the resolution and said the trouble was not so great as was represented by the Syndicate. He expressed his desire to do the work of verification himself for rupee one. He protested against the "fleecing" of the poor students on every possible pretext.

The proposition was carried by an overwhelming majority.

GOVERNMENT'S GRANT TO UNIVERSITY.

The Senate then considered a proposal to move the Government of Bombay to make an annual grant to the University on a more generous scale than they do at present. (Section 32 (2) of the Bombay University Act IV of 1928, provides that "Government shall contribute to the University General Fund the sum of Rs. 1,17,000 per annum to be utilized for the recurring expenditure of the University departments.")

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas moverd:

"That the Senate are strongly of opinion that Government should make an annual grant to the University on the same scale as the other Provincial Governmendts make to the Universities within their jurisdiction."

Dr. Viegas pointed out that Bengal Government contributed Rs. 11 lacs while the U.P. Government Rs. 9 lacs towards their provincial universities against Rs. 1,17,000 of Bombay Government towards Bombay University. The revenue of the Bombay Presidency were, in no way, smaller than the U.P. Government, and he hoped Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed who was a member of the Senate would persuade the Legislative Council to contribute at least as much as the U.P. Government. In France, he pointed out that University education was free and it was more incumbent upon the Central Government and Provincial Governments to make the University education free in India.

Prof. K. T. Shah seconded the proposition.

Rev. J. Mackenzie asked as to what amount other provinces contributed besides U.P. and Bengal.

"TAPING RICH FOLKS."

Mr. D. G. Dalvi replied that the deputation which waited upon the Governor headed by the Vice-Chancellor, had put all the facts in their statement. The Governor then replied to tap some rich folks implying thereby that the Government had no money to spare.

Mr. G. R. Gadgil moved an amendment to pass on to the next item as a new University was being formed and they could place a concrete scheme before the Government.

Mr. K. M. Munshi opposed the amendment stating that if the amendment was passed, it would amount to a vote of censure on the proposition of Dr. Viegas. Besides, he said, the resolution was passed, it would impress the Government.

The resolution was passed 'nem con'.

GRANT-IN-AID FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Principal K. R. Kanitkar then moved:

"That the Senate resolves to give a grant-in-aid to every affiliated College for the purpose of Physical Training at the rate of Rs. 2 per student annually on condition that a College introduces compulsory physical training for all its male students at least, on the lines approved by the Syndicate."

Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan moved an amendment to postpone consideration of th equestion till September.

The amendment was carried and the matter was adjourned till September.

The Senate then adjourned.

H.H. NIZAM'S VISIT TO MADRAS

—:o:—

DECLINES TO RECEIVE PUBLIC ADDRESSES

MADRAS, Jan. 26

H. E. H. The Nizam who arrives in Madras on the 31st instant has expressed his inability to receive public addresses and entertainments as his visit is of a purely private and informal nature.

His Exalted Highness has, however agreed to attend a garden party arranged by a representative Committee of hosts on February 4.

The Governor and the Nizam will exchange visits on February 1. His Excellency has invited the Nizam to a dinner at Government House the same night.—A. P.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA VS. M. C.C.

—:o:—

LATTER PUT UP 392 IN IST INNINGS

LODON, Jan. 26.

Adelaide.—Resuming their innings against South Australia, this morning the M.C.C. were all out for 392. Hendren who was not out at the close of the play on Friday with 54 out of a total of 313 for five wickets, made 90 in a stay of an hour and 50 minutes his chief hits being ten fours. Carlton the newcomer to big cricket, took five wickets for 64 runs and Grimmett four for 174.

South Australia replied with 168 for nine wickets, Victor Richardson contributing 82.—Reuter.

FOSTER FATHER OF PREMIERS

(Continued from page 12.)

tolerance of contradiction may owe something to his quarrels with his father; for his father seems to have been testy himself, and the two were never comfortable with each other. In addition, Burke was a second son; and the second of a family is almost always straining to catch up with the oldest child. Probably this, too, contributed to his desire to "know everything, and his restless and discursive method of acquiring his knowledge. But it is not frequent to find so "tolerant" an attitude in a political reformer: tolerant, not personally, but in views. Burke was a hedgehog with all but his oldest—and least political—friends, Johnson, Garrick, and Reynolds but his understanding of different political theories and his acknowledgment of the virtues in all of them was astonishingly broad.

He saw virtues in everything but—atheism. His father was a Protestant; his mother was a Roman Catholic. Burke remained a Protestant himself; but he felt, too, a sympathy for his fellow-Irishoon who were Catholics, and worked, spoke, and voted for the removal of their disabilities. It is significant that he himself married a Roman Catholic; his wife took his own religion, and they passed their married life in the happiest domesticity. Still another factor entered into his experience of religion. He was educated at a Quaker School, and he always kept his admiration for his old headmaster. Perhaps it is not strange that, from beginning to end, he was able to understand and sympathize with everything which tried to preserve the thread of morality and sanctity woven into our social constitutions.

CONTRADICTIONS

We shall scarcely be able t parallel, in all political history, this combination of Conservatism and zeal. Burke seems, to a casual view, full of contradictions. His early friends among the advocates of change, looked on him, in his later career, as a "lost leader." In all his metamorphoses, however, he was consistent of his own ideals; and those ideals have contributed, more than any other political tenets, to our modern statecraft. Behind our English politics stands the genius of this "Irish adventurer," sincere, biting, profuse in metaphor, conscious always of the awful state of his country, mountainous, brilliant, warm-hearted—and the advocate of order.

Glorious Health

AS long as a man is sound in limb, stomach and head (lots manage without brains!), nothing much should be the matter with him.

When your car stops, the first thing to do is to see whether you have petrol. The same with your body. Your blood must feed every nerve and cell. If it is too diluted, what else can you expect but fatigue, "nerviness," and a sort of let-me-sit-here feeling?

Feed your blood. You can do that with Sanatogen, for Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of the blood exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—that build up keen energy and buoyant health.

Why not try Sanatogen for a short time? There is no uncertainty about the results. Sanatogen has been tried out conclusively by thousands of Physicians, and scores of professional football players (whose income depends directly upon their health), take it regularly.

That should make you give it, at least, a trial.

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At all Chemists and Stores.

YOU can't cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only three morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO
FOR THE HAIR

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The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA (K.B.E.) REGD. NO. B 1065.

It rests on the people of India to make the
JUPITER
INSURANCE Co.
Strong Institution.

BOMBAY, MONDAY JANUARY 28 1929

THE EAST IN 1928

An era of Reforms in Asia

The past twelve months has revealed an Asia busy putting its own house in order. The reforming nations have had rather different experiences. While the Anatolian peasants sit in patient acceptance of reform after reform poured upon them by the Kemalists, abandon fez and veil, labouriously try to learn a Latin script, see the very citadels of their religion threatened, and are in externals, at least being Westernised almost out of recognition, the Afghan hillmen have risen against King Amanullah, who, returned from a long and successful tour of Europe, apparently determined to do in eight months as much as Kemal Pasha had done in eight years. The revolt gained to its side part of the new army. Severe fighting has already taken place, and, if the final result is not in doubt, this present phase may end in a temporary defeat for the reformers.

The aspirations of the Moslem States under mandate towards complete independence came little nearer realisation last year. The French occupation still weighs heavily on the Syrians, and the pacification is perhaps more apparent than real. The deadlock on the Constitution still continues, the Assembly has been prorogued till February 10, and, while her less responsible children have created a Franco-Turkish problem by raiding into Anatolia, Syria looks wistfully towards Iraq, where an Arab king reigns and a Parliament functions. The prosperity of that country is steadily increasing, and little has disturbed it except the difficulties on the frontier. The quarrel with Ibn Saud, the virtual Sultan of Arabia, among the incidents of which were a massacring raid by Nejd tribesmen and the bombing of the raiders by British aeroplanes is still unsettled. An attempt at settlement at Jeddah in August failed, but Ibn Saud has hitherto respected his promise to maintain peace and restrain his tribesmen. That the effort at restraint, coupled with enforcement of Wahabi discipline, is not without risks was shown by the quite recent revolt of southern tribes, which has fully occupied the Nejd Sultan's attention.

Transjordania is engaged in a constitutional struggle, demanding through its notables that the Legislative Assembly shall be the supreme authority in the State—a struggle directed rather against the Emir Abdullah than against the mandatory Power. Palestine, while maintaining its progress, presented the familiar sight of Arab-Jewish wrangling which culminated in the incident at the Wailing Wall in October. The apparent impossibility of two races and two religions living in peace forms the most serious problem before the new High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor.

THE FAR EAST.

During the past twelve months China has passed from savage civil war to consolidation into a single State under the Nationalist banner. The concluding stages of the Nationalist advance proved unexpectedly easy militarily and unexpectedly difficult politically. The Communists having been suppressed in Canton, the Southerners composed their differences and advanced on the Yellow River. After initial reverses they won a great battle on the railways converging on Peking. The victorious army overran Shantung, which at once provoked the despatch of Japanese troops to protect Japanese life and property. This action caused an outburst of anti-Japanese feeling which was intensified when the victors came into armed conflict with the Japanese garrison in Tsinanfu. Just when a regular Japanese expedition seemed certain, Chang Tso-lin, the Northern leader, suddenly decided to cease fighting. This step brought Yen Hsi-shan, the neutral governor of Shansi, into the field on the side of the South; the Northern troops capitulated, and while Japanese troops were driving the Southern rearguard out of Tsinanfu its advance guard was pressing on to Peking, which Chang evacuated and which the Southerners occupied on June 8. Just before the fall of Peking Chang was incapacitated by injuries—from which he died a few days later—received in a mysterious bomb outrage.

RECOGNITION OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

This cleared the way for an attempt to restore order in the chaos after victory, which had necessitated the dispatch of British troops to Tangshan. A period of some difficulty followed, in which the victors denounced "Unequal Treaties," and the Great Powers protested vigorously, although America at once declared her readiness to negotiate treaty revision; a new tariff treaty was signed on July 25. Relief came first when the Nanking incident of March, 1927, was finally "settled" by a Chinese apology to this country. A Constitution was promulgated at the beginning of October for the "period of education" now succeeding the "period of revolution." Using the facade of the old "boards" system, it established a Nationalist dictatorship, but declared that the dictatorship would only last until an educated democracy had fitted itself for self-government.

Informal negotiations at Shanghai slightly improved Sino-Japanese relations and before the end of the year Britain had recognised the Nationalist Government and signed a trade treaty conceding tariff autonomy. A similar line is being taken by other Powers, but fresh difficulty has been created with Japan as a result of the decision of Manchuria—in which Japan has special interests to become part of the Nationalist Republic.

The period of strained relations with China—clearly not yet over—was one of considerable anxiety for Japan, which for many reasons claims a privileged position in that area. To have these claims formally challenged seemed to her a serious threat to her position in the world, and it came at a time when the Japanese people appeared less united than ever before. The quarrels of parties in Japan are principally the quarrels of political clubs, but the Japanese proletariat appeared to be awakening, and the results of the first election under manhood suffrage in February were anxiously awaited. The historic parties gained virtually all the seats, and the emergence of a Labour party with eight seats, certainly a sign of the times, was not felt to compromise the stability of the State. Its emergence did, indeed, alarm officialdom, which in the autumn raged furiously against the Communist organisations, but the demonstrations of loyalty on the occasion of the Emperor's coronation, towards the end of the year, was sufficient proof of most Japanese that the nation still stood where it did.—"The Manchester Guardian."

Ensuing Municipal Election.

WE have opened this special column for the benefit of the candidates for the ensuing Ward Elections of the Municipality of Bombay. The names of the candidates, the wards which they will contest and the Symbols given to them by the Municipal Commissioner will be published in this column and the charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
NARAYANLAL BANSILAL	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Ganpati
KANJI DWARKADAS	"A" (Fort and Harbour)	"Tree"
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man.
MOHMAD ALI ALLABUX	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Motor Car
JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY	"F" (Parel)	Rly.
Mr. A. P. SABAWALA, Bar-at-Law.	"D" (Girgaum)	"Cat"

Mr. SABAWALA'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. A. P. SABAWALA, Bar-at-Law, the son-in-law of Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Senior), Baronet, has issued the following manifesto, to the voters :—

Dear Sir,

I beg to offer myself as a candidate for one of the 10 seats on the Municipal Corporation from D (Girgaum) Ward. I take a keen interest in all civic questions, and if elected to the Corporation, shall do all I can to serve the best interests of the City.

Amongst the questions to which I propose to apply myself are the provision of better facilities for the education of the working classes, and improvement in their conditions of life through better sanitation and means of recreation. The necessity of providing easily accessible recreation grounds and promenades for the middle and lower middle classes is another problem to which I shall devote myself. These are questions which demand attention as much as the larger problems of health, sanitation and education which are regarded as the primary concern of all Municipal bodies.

If you think I can be of some service to this City, I shall feel obliged by your kindly giving me all or the majority of your ten votes.

My Symbol is "CAT." **"CAT"**

Narayanlal Bansilal's appeal to the voters of C Ward.

Friends,

On the advice of many well-wishers of the country, I am seeking election as a Congress Candidate to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from "C" Ward at the ensuing election in January 1929. It shall be my endeavour to do all that is possible to promote your interests and welfare. I am seeking election only with a view to serve you. I request you to give me the chance of serving you by returning me to the Corporation by giving me your solid votes and also the votes of your friends.

Yours sincerely,
NARAYANLAL BANSILAL.

Kanji Dwarkadas's Appeal.

To

THE VOTERS OF "A" WARD.

I am seeking re-election to the Municipality from the "A" Ward, which I have represented since the year 1922. During the seven years that I have been a member, I have, among other things, taken keen interest in questions relating to

(1) THE HIGH INFANT MORTALITY and INFANT WELFARE,
(2) The provision of better facilities for WOMEN during the critical period of CHILD-BIRTH.
(3) The SUPPRESSION OF BROTHELS and other SOCIAL PURITY QUESTIONS and
(4) The proper facilities for the treatment of venereal diseases.

I hope, I may count on your support, which would enable me to continue the work I am doing.

My symbol is a "TREE."

KANJI DWARKADAS.

Mohmad Ali Allabux's Appeal.

To

THE VOTERS OF "C" (BHULESHWAR) WARD.

Dear Sirs,

I beg to inform you that I am standing as a candidate in the General Election for the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be held on the 29th instant and in doing so I fervently hope that you will oblige me by casting all your votes in my favour.

Throughout the period that I had the honour to serve the cause of the city through the Municipal Corporation, I have always studiously respected the religious susceptibilities of all the various classes of this great City. I need not inform you that I was one of those who cast their votes against the much talked of "One Cup" resolution.

Let me assure you that in case I am re-elected I shall do my best, as I have always done, to serve the cause of the rate-payers of the City.

My symbol is "MOTOR CAR."

Yours faithfully,
MOHMAD ALI ALLABUX.

To,

The Voters of "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward.

Friends,

Of all the candidates seeking election, am I not the best abused party.

Inquire why? and you will vote for me—the "MAN" (my Symbol) who works honestly and conscientiously, without fear, frowns or favours.

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.

FOSTER-FATHER OF PREMIERS

What Politicians Owe to Edmund Burke

Shortly before that most affecting scene in the history of Parliament, when Burke—the bicentenary of whose birth occurs this week—repudiated all his life-long friends and allies and a feeling of human tragedy settled on all the House, Charles James Fox tried to bridge the gulf which had opened between them. He made a public profession of his debt to Burke. He asserted that if he were to weigh all the he had learnt from elsewhere of politics and statecraft, through the whole of his life, against the single contribution of Burke he would be hard put to it to know which of them preponderated.—Thus writes Alan Porter in T. P'S. Weekly.

This was the way with Burke. He never held any office of importance. He was a most unmanageable colleague. "Half the kingdom," we are told, "considered him little better than an ingenious madman." He was not even a success as an orator. His gestures were clumsy, his voice was harsh, his accent was irretrievably Irish. When he spoke he was carried away by his subject, and for all his practical wisdom he expounded principles far beyond the comprehension of his audience. It was of Burke that a famous Parliamentary story was first told. Someone, seeing all the members hurrying away, asked one of them: "Is the House up?" "No," he replied, "but Burke is!"

MASTERLY THRUSTS.

In fact, Burke-badgering was one of the recognized Parliamentary sports. And Burke rose to it every time. His temper was hasty; he lacked all political tact. When he was interrupted he was filled with indignation. He turned round on his persecutors once and said: "I could teach a pack of hounds to yelp with greater melody and more comprehension." He repeated the charge in another form when his former friends denied the truth of the statement he was making. He faced them, and threw out the quotation:

The little dogs and all—
Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart—see, they bark at me.

But in these thrusts he did not usually score. How could he, when Sheridan and Fox and all the greatest wits of the time were ranked against him? Burke was no wit. One of his greatest and truest friends Samuel Johnson, observed that he never made a good joke in his life. He was too simple-hearted and enthusiastic. Moreover, he was conscious that he, and he alone, was in command of the whole stock of political wisdom.

Yet even in his own day he was one of the greatest powers in Europe. When he had revised and published one of his speeches, the effect was immediate. It was he who solidified feeling in favour of the American insurgents during the War of Independence. It was he who made England an explicit enemy of France after the French Revolution. Before his "Reflections on the Revolution in France" appeared, even the most Conservative of Englishmen had been puzzled and expectant. Burke's magnificent foundation in political philosophy gave them excuse for hostility. They took for themselves Burke's doctrine that all liberty is based on social order. They found a weapon to their hands in his conception of a constitution as a living, active and continuous organism. They neglected his equally sincere passion for reform. His book was immediately translated at the command of all the reactionary monarchs of the Continent.

His power has been still more enduring. It was not only to Fox that he taught statecraft; the whole of English politics has been conditioned by his works. Gladstone, Rosebery, and Asquith were, in many ways, his heirs. Even our present Prime Minister is not without signs of his influence. Perhaps the debt that statesmen have owed him can be still more effectively seen when we remember three politicans who have written studies of Burke. They are John Morley, Augustine Birrell and Woodrow Wilson. No modern European had ever more feeling for the actuality of the State; the living order of institutions; the deep and unconscious wisdom of the forms which men create in their associations.

FIRST MAN IN ENGLAN

What struck his contemporari was the universality of his know had never been a regular stud his scholarship was never academi found. His method of gaining in was as irregular as his mealtimes. There seemed to be no subject, however, in which he was not more expert than its professors. It was in conversation that he most excelled. If you met him for the first time in the street, Johnson said, after five minutes' talk you would feel, "This is an extraordinary man."

If he were to go into a stable, and talk to the ostlers on horses for a short time, they would venerate him as the wisest of human beings. No person of sense ever met him under a gateway to shower, who did not go away convinced that he was the first man in England.

What was the cause of his astonishing width of mind? His impetuosity no doubt we can explain by his Irish blood. His in-

(Continued on page 11.)

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